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RED CLOVER SEED ADVANCES DURING RECENT WEEKS.

Prices Gain Since First of October—Less than One-Third of Crop Sold—Alsike Seed Prices Drop.

Approximately 10% more of the red and alsike clover seed crop was sold by growers during the week ending Oct. 15 than had been sold up to Oct. 1. In general, only those growers who are in need of money are selling their clover seed at prevailing prices, according to data obtained by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. A little less than one-third of the 1921 crop of red clover and somewhat less than one-half of the alsike clover seed crop have been sold by growers. Recent prices paid for red clover are higher, whereas those paid for alsike clover are lower than on Sept. 27.

Red clover.—In Wisconsin, where growers are accustomed to thrash and sell their seed a little later than in many other important producing sections, about one-fifth of the crop has left growers' hands. In northern Indiana, northern Illinois, and northwestern Ohio approximately one-half of the crop has been sold by growers. The greatest gains in movement between Sept. 27 and Oct. 11 occurred in northern Illinois, Michigan, and northern Indiana.

PRICES SHOW UPWARD TREND.

Prices paid growers on Oct. 11 averaged about 50¢ per 100 lbs. more than on Sept. 27 and were continuing to show an upward trend. They ranged from $15 to $15.50 per 100 lbs., basis clean seed, in Nebraska and Iowa to $17.25 to $18.35 in portions of Wisconsin and Ohio, respectively, as shown in the accompanying table. The largest increases were recorded for northwestern Ohio and southern Indiana, where prices two weeks ago were a trifle lower than the average for the country.

The reports relative to the quality of the 1921 crop confirmed in general those previously obtained and summarized in The Market Reporter for Oct. 8. Taking the country as a whole, there probably was but little difference in the quality between this and last year's crop.

Alsike clover.—The movement of alsike clover seed slowed up a little between Sept. 27 and Oct. 11 because of declining prices and more or less indifference on the part of buyers to augment their stocks. Approximately 45% of the crop has been sold by growers. The movement has been greatest in Idaho, northwestern Ohio, Oregon, northern Illinois and Indiana, and New York, where nearly two-thirds of the crop has been

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

The improved tone in the live stock markets caused a broader stocker and feeder movement during the week under review. Prices for practically all classes of live stock advanced. Fresh meat prices were steady to higher at Chicago but lower in the East. (p. 258.)

Grain prices showed net declines for the week, having broken sharply on the last day. Wheat export sales were only fair. (p. 267.)

The past four weeks witnessed the heaviest shipments of fruits and vegetables this season, about 23,000 cars having rolled weekly. (p. 264.)

Butter markets were steady to higher. Fancy grades continued scarce. Cheese prices were also steady despite a nervous market undertone. (p. 263.)

Hay demand showed no improvement and larger receipts of timothy caused a drop in prices. The feed markets were quiet, a lower price tendency being in evidence. (p. 268.)

The movement of timothy seed has slowed up perceptibly during the last four weeks. (p. 269.)

Cotton prices declined slightly during the week. (p. 270.)

The cold-storage report for October 1 appears in this issue. (p. 266.)

EXPECT ONLY FAIR MARKET FOR MAINE SEED POTATOES.

Much Stock of Large Size this Season, reports Agent of Bureau—Many Buyers Holding Off.

Dealers in Maine seed potatoes report trade in seed stock only moderate for this time of the year. Many large buyers have bought fairly large quantities of potatoes for their seed trade, but many others have been holding off on account of price, according to the field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates stationed in Maine.

The seed this year will run large in size and buyers seem to hold different opinions as to the desirability of large-sized potatoes for seed. Large Irish Cobblers are no doubt undesirable in many cases on account of their tendency to be hollow-hearted. Most shippers are willing to sort out this large stock, but even then it is doubtful whether many buyers will be fully satisfied unless they have been in Maine and examined the stock before it is shipped. Because of the large size it is difficult to find potatoes of this variety which are round and true to type. This may also be a source of disagreement between buyers and shippers.

The Green Mountain and Spaulding Rose varieties are generally of good quality but large in size. A few of the very large tubers may show hollow, but they will no

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HOG PRICES USUALLY REACH TOP IN SEPTEMBER.

Study of Price Data for Twenty Years Shows Seasonal Price Movements in Spring and Fall.

Wide fluctuations in the price of hogs since the removal, in March, 1919, of the U. S. Food Administration minimum guaranteed price of $17.50, Chicago basis, and prospects of an abundant corn crop, which must be utilized by feeding if it is to yield profitable returns, cause the swine producer to give greater attention than ever before to the study of market statistics. Although such a study will not enable the producer to forecast price fluctuations from day to day, it can be of much assistance in determining price trends and in planning operations more intelligently.

A study of price data over a 20-year period reveals that hog prices have four well-defined movements. The first is the daily fluctuation due to local causes and the relation of supply to immediate demand. This movement will not be discussed here. The second and third movements occur annually, are wholly seasonal in character, and are influenced by both supply and demand, although supply is the more important factor. The third movement is less pronounced as in it prices move within a narrower range than in the second. The fourth, or major, price movement usually requires from three to five years to complete its cycle.

PRODUCTION METHODS CONTROL MOVEMENTS.

This discussion is confined largely to the second and third movements, and the accompanying chart was prepared primarily to show how definitely they are established and the relation between these movements and the volume of receipts. The two movements are the result of the methods of breeding and production in practice in the surplus hog producing States, and are governed by the fact that sows are bred to farrow in the spring and fall and that the greatest number of pigs are born in the spring months. These pigs usually are ready for market and are most economically marketed for pork within 8 or 9 months following their birth. The heavy crop of spring pigs is marketed in the winter months, while the smaller supply of fall pigs is sent to market in May and June.

These prevailing methods of breeding and marketing hogs usually result in the two price cycles each year. The lowest prices are made in the late fall and early winter

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Live Stock and Meats

STOCKER AND FEEDER MOVEMENT INCREASES DURING WEEK.

Improvement in Market Tone Revives Confidence in Beef Making—Cattle Receipts Heavy.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul.]

Further distinct improvement in conditions underlying the cattle trade was apparent during the week ending Oct. 15. This went far in reviving confidence in beef making, a fact which was clearly indicated by a further expansion in the movement of stockers and feeders from central markets to the country.

A total of 13,309 stock and feeding cattle left Chicago during the seven-day period ending Oct. 14, exactly half as many as left that market during the entire month of August, and more than double the extremely small number that left in July. Within the last few weeks stocker and feeder movements from leading Missouri River markets have also attained good volume, such trade having fallen far below normal during the spring and summer months. Omaha's shipments during the week under review were the heaviest of the year and exceeded those of a year ago.

While early in the week excessive receipts of grass cattle handicapped the selling side, the market showed its underlying strength the moment supply pressure was relieved. Good and choice corn-feds, excepting those carrying excessive weight, sold well throughout, and even the little-wanted heavy bullocks were marked up sharply at Chicago toward the week end. Long-fed cattle of all weights showed up in such small numbers at all markets under review as to make it reasonably certain that the supply of that kind has been worked down to small volume.

HEAVY OFFERINGS ON MONDAY.

Of the week's 10-market cattle run, amounting to about 257,000 or 10,000 more than the week previous, 46% was offered on Monday. The uneven distribution throughout the week accounted in large measure for the irregular trend of prices on most classes and grades.

Total marketings of grass cattle were probably larger than for any preceding week this year, Kansas and Oklahoma pastures, Colorado and the northwestern range and other sections contributing freely to the movement. There were, however, indications at the week-end that the peak of the receipts for this fall had been passed.

At Chicago nearly 31,000 cattle, or almost half of the week's receipts at that point, appeared for the Monday market. Twenty-five per cent of them were northwestern range stock. Grassers and the plainer short-feds sold lower during the first two days of the week as did also heavy-weight, long-fed steers, particularly those of plain quality. However, all classes were subsequently in better demand, and with the exception of bulls, closing prices were steady to higher than a week earlier.

Corn-fed steers gained 25¢ to 50¢ generally, with some yearlings as much as 75¢ higher. Grass and warmed-up steers, including stockers and feeders, with demand for the latter the broadest of the season, closed steady to 25¢ higher as did all grades of she stock. Light vealers recovered from declines shown early in the week, and fat medium and heavy-weight calves advanced sharply.

Prime 1,022-lb. to 1,051-lb. yearling steers sold upward to $12.15, a new high spot for the year. Several loads of yearlings reached $11 and $11.50, while choice steers in the 1,200-lb. to 1,250-lb. class reached $10.50. Ripe 1,350-lb. to 1,450-lb. bullocks brought $9.75 to $10, and choice 1,631-lb. long-feds sold upward to $9.65.

Bulk of the native steers showing corn feeding, including short-feds, sold from $8 to $10, while $5.25 to $6.50 took the bulk of straight grassers from the range and native pastures. Some of the best western grassers of the season appeared, however, and sold upward to $7.75. Tailings and Mexicans sold under $5. Stocker buyers got few decently bred steers of any weight below $5, and paid from $5 to $6.25 for most of their purchases. Choice, fleshy feeders sold up to $7, impetus being given to the demand for feeder steers with weight by the rise in fed cattle prices.

CORN-FED COWS SCARCE.

Most of the grass butcher cows and heifers sold at $4 to $5.50, but choice, corn-fed cows, which were very scarce, sold upward to $6.75 and the few light and choice corn-fed heifer yearlings offered brought nearly as much as steer yearlings. Canner and cutter cows closed active, selling largely from $2.85 to $3.50. Bulls were slow at $3.25 to $4 for bolognas and around $4.50 for good, heavy beef bulls. Packers paid up to $11 for choice veal calves at the close, while good, 250-lb. calves, which a few weeks ago went begging at $6.50 and $7, sold up to $8 and higher.

The week's cattle run at Kansas City was the second largest in over a year, Kansas and Oklahoma stock arriving in liberal numbers, with Colorado a generous contributor. Beef steers advanced irregularly 15¢ to 50¢, and more in spots. Stock and feeding steers closed 25¢ to 50¢ higher, with closing prices on fat she stock, canners, and cutters steady to 25¢ lower.

Owing to the great preponderance of grass cattle and absence of prime yearlings, the bulk of beef steers sold from $5.50 to $8.50, and nothing passed $10.25. Some common, light grass steers ranged down to $4. Selected stocker steers sold as high as $7 to $7.25 and some heavy selected feeders went to the country as high as $7.25 to $7.75, but the bulk of stock and feeding steers cashed from $5 to $6.20.

At Omaha choice 1,083-lb. yearlings advanced 25¢ with an extreme top of $11.25,

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FRESH MEAT PRICES AT CHICAGO HOLD FIRM DURING WEEK.

Eastern Markets Dull and Lower Following Advances Recorded at Beginning of Week.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Following Monday's advances on all classes of fresh meat, trade at eastern markets during the week ending Oct. 15, was dull with prices tending lower. Prices at Chicago, however, ranged from steady to slightly higher.

Beef.—Supplies of beef at all markets were somewhat heavier than during the previous week, and consisted mostly of medium and common grass steers. The supply of choice steers offered, while decidedly limited, was in excess of the demand at some markets. Although some beef was frozen, Monday's uneven gains at eastern markets were lost by midweek, and closing prices were practically in line with a week ago. Prices at Chicago were mostly steady to firm until near the close when medium and common grades of both steers and cows registered declines of 50¢ to $1.

Cows constituted only a small percentage of the total beef offerings, and all were of low grade. The demand for bulls continued narrow, and the light receipts at eastern markets were sold on a declining market. Chicago was practically steady with the previous week.

HOLIDAYS AFFECT KOSHER TRADE.

Jewish holidays early in the week naturally reduced the volume of trade in kosher meat, but prices remained generally unchanged.

Veal.—Veal was relatively more steady than other classes of fresh meat and Monday's gains were generally held. Closing prices at eastern markets were unevenly $1 to $3 above a week ago and steady and unchanged at Chicago.

Lamb.—Irregular price fluctuations were again a feature of the lamb trade at eastern markets. With few exceptions there was no apparent improvement in demand. Boston was steady to firm throughout the week and closed $2 higher than a week ago. New York held Monday's advance and closed steady. Philadelphia lost all of Monday's gains and closed slightly lower than the previous Friday. Under a fair demand Chicago held steady and unchanged with demand and supply about equal.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 15.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	263	$8.18	242	$8.17	237	$8.05	240	$7.83	243	$7.88	271	$7.54	248	$7.99	254	$7.62	247	$15.74
E. St. Louis	183	8.80	200	8.65	198	8.38	202	8.14	193	8.46	170	8.52	193	8.54	191	8.33	196	16.38
Kansas City	239	7.99	206	8.06	213	7.91	235	7.69	235	7.59	228	7.91	221	7.95	228	7.65	220	15.79
Omaha	264	7.20	288	7.00	292	6.83	285	6.83	272	7.06	277	7.10	281	6.98	288	6.66	273	15.72
S. St. Paul	257	7.37	233	7.55	246	7.33	228	7.36	241	7.34	210	7.54	241	7.40	239	7.16	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 15.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	76,373	25,394	50,979	128,001	29,910	98,091	130,433	43,259	87,174
Denver [1]	13,599	9,197	2,583	3,569	207	3,447	67,242	46,095	7,689
East St. Louis	31,188	15,748	10,960	54,865	22,869	22,535	10,978	502	6,679
Indianapolis [1]	9,308	4,899	3,992	50,346	29,189	20,639	3,076	2,127	1,029
Kansas City	93,099	58,522	33,343	31,666	9,895	51,294	58,317	16,275	44,951
Oklahoma City	9,041	2,748	5,280	4,278	453	3,706	564	.....	395
Omaha	39,819	26,136	14,536	27,714	7,458	20,256	73,993	37,794	36,199
St. Joseph [1]	13,054	9,361	8,962	27,012	4,843	22,185	20,708	3,519	16,013
St. Paul [1]	27,805	13,437	13,497	39,993	7,489	30,287	37,434	28,902	19,128
Sioux City	16,267	10,111	4,749	18,545	8,939	9,688	17,031	7,301	6,332
Wichita	9,347	5,325	2,113	6,693	.....	5,504	147	135	148
Total	338,900	180,878	150,994	392,682	121,252	287,632	419,923	185,909	225,737
Previous week	318,573	162,406	144,098	368,366	117,530	245,665	397,226	164,256	210,977

[1] Week ending Friday, Oct. 14.

Mutton.—With continued light receipts and a generally narrow demand the week's range of prices was practically unchanged. Offerings were mostly heavyweights with only a small percentage suitable for family trade.

Pork.—While in the East pork loins were unsettled with a tendency toward lower prices, there was a marked improvement in the demand for shoulder cuts, and these registered slight advances. New York was relatively more steady on loins than other eastern markets, and only heavy averages showed a slight weakness at that market. Boston and Philadelphia were $1 lower at the close. Favorable weather had a stimulating effect on fresh pork trade at Chicago and the demand was fairly broad, resulting in a general advance of $1 on all cuts at that market.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Oct. 14.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	13,309	8	32,747
Denver	6,178	207	20,872
East St. Louis	11,518	76	1,834
Fort Worth	4,815	506	1,170
Indianapolis	1,370	360	104
Kansas City	37,904	1,740	15,774
Oklahoma City	2,749	146	.....
Omaha	24,331	.....	35,815
St. Joseph	8,266	.....	3,142
St. Paul	10,500	1,717	11,744
Sioux City	8,928	114	4,860
Wichita	4,795	.....	135
Total	134,663	4,874	131,227
Previous week	109,917	5,007	113,776
Same week last year [1]	105,884	10,252	133,796
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	146	.....
Colorado	3,203	108	9,752
Idaho	18	99	27
Illinois	23,245	563	10,981
Indiana	7,180	360	8,889
Iowa	23,623	1,550	17,612
Kansas	13,014	849	9,230
Kentucky	517	254	202
Louisiana	46	.....	.....
Maryland	42	.....	233
Michigan	1,933	.....	11,387
Minnesota	1,073	280	11,377
Missouri	13,347	211	13,321
Nebraska	23,628	132	26,542
New York	46	.....	710
North Dakota	27	.....	.....
Ohio	4,506	.....	4,570
Oklahoma	4,528	140	311
Pennsylvania	4,564	.....	266
South Carolina	54	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,565	114	.....
Tennessee	69	.....	.....
Texas	2,135	68	280
Wisconsin	712	.....	2,537
Wyoming	588	.....	.....
Total	134,663	4,874	131,227

[1] Denver not included.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.	Sept. 16.
Hams, smoked. 14-16 average	$21.00-23.00	$22.50-24.00	$25.00-27.00
Hams, fancy. 14-16 average	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	26.00-29.00
Picnics, smoked. 4-8 average	12.50-14.50	12.50-14.50	13.50-15.50
Bacon, breakfast. 6-8 average	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	25.00-26.00
Bacon, fancy. 6-8 average	33.00-34.00	33.00-35.00	34.00-37.00
Bellies, D. S. 14-16 average	14.00-14.50	14.00-15.00	14.75-15.75
Backs, D. S. 14-16 average	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.25-12.00
Pure lard, tierces	11.50-12.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.25
Compound lard, tierces	12.00-12.50	11.50-13.00	12.00-12.50

Wool Imports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Oct. 15 amounted to 130 bales, weighing 68,102 lbs. and valued at $9,980. Imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 2,135 bales and 20 sacks, weighing 689,956 lbs. and having a valuation of $87,451.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Oct. 18.	Oct. 11.	Sept. 20.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 11.	Sept. 20.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$18.00-20.00	$18.00-19.00	$17.00-17.50	$18.00-20.00	$17.50-18.00	$17.00-19.00
Good	16.00-17.50	16.00-17.50	16.00-17.00	14.50-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.50-16.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.50	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00
Common	8.00-11.00	9.00-12.00	8.50-10.00	10.00-11.00	9.50-11.00	10.50-12.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00-12.00	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.00	.....	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	9.00-10.00	10.50-11.50	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00
Common	7.00- 8.00	8.00-10.00	7.50- 9.00	8.50- 9.00	8.50- 9.00	.....
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00-11.00	.....
Common	7.50- 8.00	7.50- 8.00	8.25- 8.50	8.00- 8.50	7.50- 8.50	9.00- 9.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-23.00
Good	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00
Medium	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-13.00	10.00-13.00	10.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	10.00-16.00
Mutton—						
Good	10.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-11.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-14.00
Medium	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
Common	6.00- 7.00	6.00- 7.00	6.00- 8.00	7.00- 9.00	7.00- 9.00	7.00- 9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	24.00-25.00
Good	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-22.00
Medium	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-18.00
Common	8.50-11.00	8.50-11.00	10.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-13.00	12.00-14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	23.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	27.00-29.00	28.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	29.00-30.00
10-12 lbs. average	21.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	27.00-28.00
12-14 lbs. average	17.00-19.00	19.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	25.00-26.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00
14-16 lbs. average	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00
16 lbs. and over	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	12.00-12.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	22.00-23.00	.....	.....
Boston style	15.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.60	$8.50	$8.15	$8.15	$8.10
Bulk of sales	7.25- 8.50	8.25- 8.50	7.25- 8.10	6.50- 8.00	6.75- 7.90
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.85- 8.50	7.25- 8.40	7.25- 8.00	7.25- 8.00	6.75- 7.90
Medium (200-250 lbs.) common-choice	8.20- 8.50	8.25- 8.50	7.50- 8.10	7.35- 8.10	7.00- 7.90
Light (150-200 lbs.) common-choice	8.10- 8.50	8.20- 8.50	7.00- 8.15	7.50- 8.15	7.65- 8.10
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	8.00- 8.50	8.30- 8.55	7.75- 8.05	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.75- 7.40	6.25- 7.00	6.25- 7.00	6.40- 7.00	6.25- 6.75
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.25- 6.85	5.75- 6.25	5.50- 6.25	6.00- 6.40	6.00- 6.40
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.75- 8.55	8.15- 8.60	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.75- 8.50	6.55- 8.25	7.25- 8.25	7.50- 8.35
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.75-11.75	8.75-10.00	8.90-10.25	8.75-10.00	.....
Good	8.75-10.15	8.50- 9.25	7.85- 9.50	7.50- 8.50	7.75- 9.25
Medium	6.35- 9.35	5.25- 8.50	5.85- 8.15	5.25- 7.50	6.25- 7.75
Common	5.00- 6.35	4.50- 5.25	4.60- 5.85	4.25- 5.25	4.75- 6.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.85-12.25	10.25-11.25	9.90-10.90	10.25-11.50	.....
Good	9.35-10.85	9.00-10.25	7.90- 9.90	7.25-10.00	8.50- 9.75
Medium	6.15- 9.35	5.00- 9.00	5.65- 8.35	5.00- 7.25	6.25- 8.50
Common	4.75- 6.00	4.25- 5.00	4.00- 5.65	4.00- 5.00	4.50- 6.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	3.85- 9.50	9.00-10.75	3.50- 8.00	4.00- 8.75	3.75- 9.00
Cows, common-choice	3.65- 6.75	3.25- 6.00	3.10- 5.50	3.50- 6.00	3.25- 6.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.25- 6.50	3.00- 6.25	2.85- 5.15	2.75- 6.00	2.75- 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.65- 3.65	2.25- 3.25	2.00- 3.10	2.50- 3.50	2.00- 3.25
Canner steers	3.00- 3.75	2.50- 3.00	2.50- 3.25	2.50- 3.50	2.50- 3.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.00-11.50	6.00-11.00	6.75-10.00	6.50-10.00	5.00- 9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50- 8.50	3.00- 8.00	3.25- 7.00	3.50- 7.00	3.00- 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.00- 7.00	4.75- 6.50	4.90- 7.25	5.00- 7.00	4.50- 6.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	4.85- 6.85	4.25- 6.50	4.75- 7.25	4.50- 7.00	4.25- 6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.00- 6.85	3.25- 6.50	3.50- 7.00	3.75- 6.75	4.00- 6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25- 5.00	2.75- 5.50	2.50- 5.40	2.75- 5.50	2.50- 4.25
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50- 6.50	5.75- 6.75	5.25- 7.25	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00- 5.25	3.50- 5.50	3.50- 5.25	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	7.50- 8.85	7.00- 8.25	7.25- 8.50	7.25- 8.40	6.00- 8.00
Culls and common	5.00- 7.25	4.50- 6.75	4.50- 7.00	4.50- 7.00	3.25- 5.75
Feeding lambs	6.75- 7.75	.....	5.25- 7.30	6.00- 7.60	4.50- 7.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.25- 7.25	4.50- 6.00	4.50- 6.25	5.25- 6.50	4.50- 6.25
Wethers, medium-prime	4.00- 5.75	3.75- 5.25	4.25- 5.25	4.25- 5.50	3.25- 4.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.00- 5.00	3.00- 4.25	3.50- 4.60	3.25- 4.75	2.50- 4.00
Culls and common	1.50- 2.75	1.00- 2.75	1.00- 3.25	1.50- 3.50	1.00- 2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.50- 6.50	.....	3.50- 5.25	3.75- 5.25	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.75- 3.75	.....

STUDY OF HOG PRICES.

(Concluded from front page.)

months, October to February, inclusive, when the spring pigs are marketed and the volume of receipts is greatest. The highest prices are reached usually in the late summer or early fall, when receipts are at the minimum, and the supply of choice, lightweight hogs suitable for loin and bacon purposes is so small as to command a premium. The third price movement establishing a complete cycle usually occurs in the spring months. Prices rise as a result of the decrease in receipts prior to the arrival of fall-born pigs at market and go down while the movement of fall-born pigs is in progress. Prices in the spring rise seldom reach the level attained in the subsequent late summer or early fall, and when they do it is usually during a price decline in the major cycle.

FIVE MAJOR MOVEMENTS IN 20 YEARS.

The fourth or major price movement will only be discussed briefly here. Apparently there have been five of these major cycles since 1900. Data are not available to show when the major movement in progress in 1901 began, but in January of that year prices were moving upward, for the weekly average rose from $5.05 the first week in January, 1901, to $7.79 the week ending July 26, 1902. From the latter date there was a reaction to $4.28 the week ending Nov. 28, 1903, when the first major cycle was completed. Prices in the second major cycle moved upward with the usual fluctuations until a top of $7.10 was reached for the week ending Feb. 16, 1907. The financial depression in the latter part of that year was effective in driving the average down to $4.31 for the week ending Feb. 16, 1908, when the cycle was completed. The upward movement in the third major cycle sent the average up to $10.88 during the week ending Apr. 2, 1910. The subsequent reaction culminated during the week ending May 6, 1911, with the average at $5.89. In the fourth major cycle the average moved up to $9.40 the week ending Aug. 15, 1914. This movement possibly was aborted by the outbreak of the European war, as prices reacted to $6.35 upon the completion of the cycle during the week ending Dec. 5, 1915.

PRICES STABILIZED DURING WAR.

The demand for pork products for the fighting forces started the fifth cycle, when prices moved upward sharply. During the period the United States was engaged in the war and until about Mar. 1, 1919, prices were stabilized more or less by Government purchases and control through the U. S. Food Administration. Following the removal of price control, prices were influenced largely by the speculative possibilities of supplying Europe with pork products, and prices were driven upward beyond the dreams of the most optimistic until an average of $22.20 was recorded for the week ending July 26, 1919. The break which followed was extremely severe and was marked by wide fluctuations. The downward movement of the fifth major cycle is still in progress, the average price at Chicago the week ending Oct. 1 being $7.25, which was 65¢ below the average for the corresponding week in the prewar period 1911–1915. The prices prevailing during and subsequent to the war were influenced no doubt by many artificial factors, such as currency inflation, speculation, and war demand.

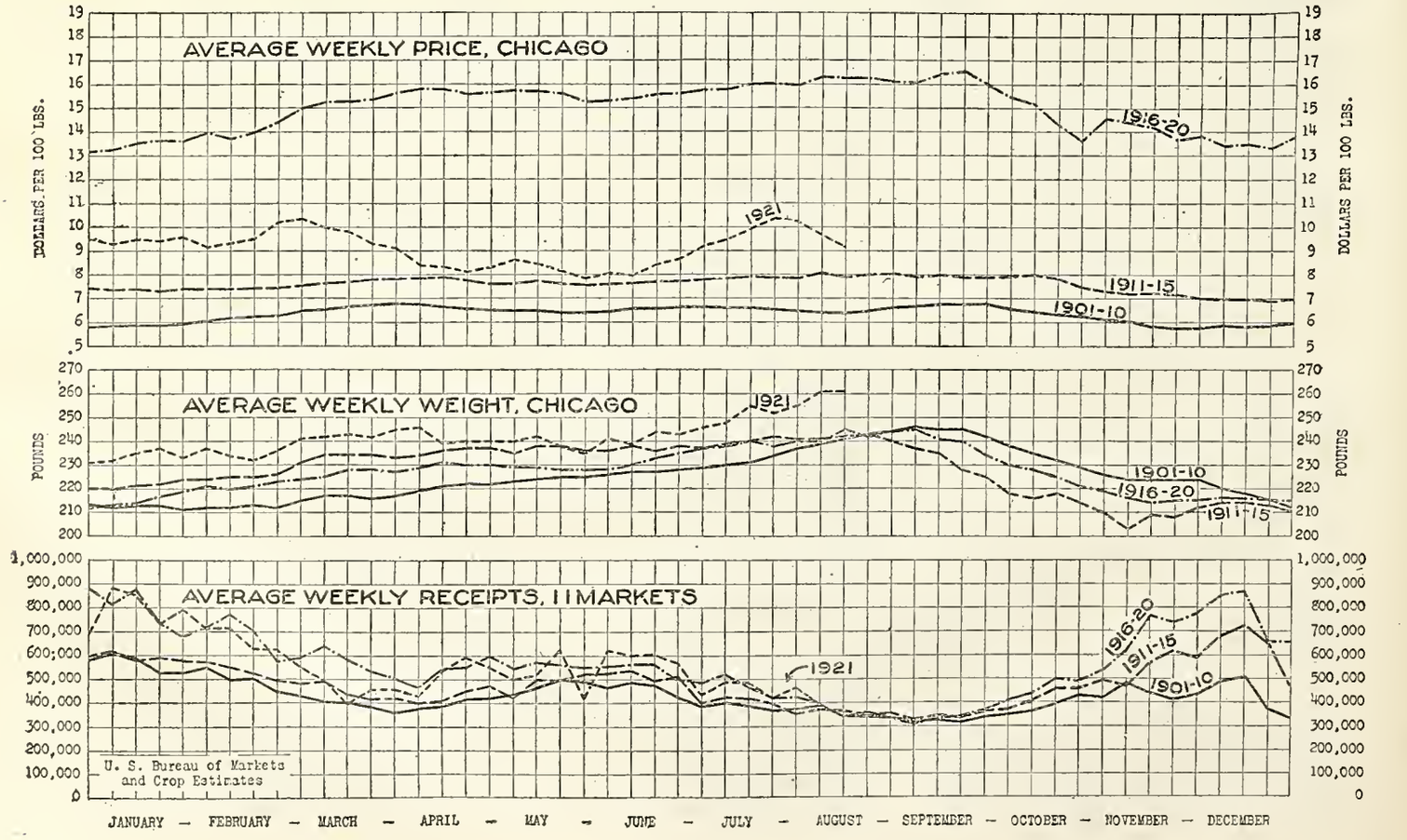
The weekly average of hog prices at Chicago from Jan. 1, 1901 to Aug. 20, 1921, inclusive, is shown in the accompanying chart and table. All references to prices prior to 1921 refer to the average for the week on all grades as compiled by the Chicago Drovers Journal. The 1921 prices are the average prices paid for packer and shipper droves as reported by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. In the preparation of the chart the 20 years, 1901 to 1920, inclusive, were divided into three periods, one of 10 years, 1901 to 1910, inclusive, and two of 5 years each, 1911 to 1915, inclusive, and 1916 to 1920, inclusive. The last period therefore might be considered as the war period and the others as prewar periods. The average weekly prices, receipts, and weights of hogs during each of the years in these periods were averaged to establish a grand weekly average for each period. These grand averages are shown by the lines on the chart. The information for 1921 is shown separately for comparison.

LOW PRICES IN FALL.

A study of the two seasonal movements occurring annually shows that the low price registered in the downward movement in the late spring or early summer was less than the low price of the previous fall or winter decline only five times in 21 years. Based on the records of 20 complete years, the lowest price of the winter decline was recorded in ten instances in December, in November in five, in October in three, and in February, twice. In fourteen of these years the low prices occurred between Nov. 20 and the Christmas holidays.

The amount of the decline from the peak of the summer or early fall rise to the low price of the fall or winter decline has varied from 59¢ in 1909 to $9.40 in 1919. Expressed in percentage the decline has ranged

AVERAGE WEEKLY PRICE AND WEIGHT OF HOGS AT CHICAGO, AND RECEIPTS OF HOGS AT ELEVEN MARKETS, 1901–1921



from 7.2% to 45.5% of the summer high. As previously stated prices were moving upward in a major cycle in 1909. The big decline of 1919 followed a highly speculative upward movement which culminated in July of that year. The decline of $7.60 registered in the fall of 1920, following the rise which ended in late September of that year although the second largest decline in money value recorded in the 20 years under review was the greatest from a percentage standpoint, amounting to 45.5%. This decline was coincident with the general price decline on all commodities. During the 13 years preceding the war, fall and winter declines ranged from 59¢ to $2.15 or from 7.2% to 33.3% using the high price of the preceding summer as a basis. During nine of these 13 years the decline ranged from $1.12 to $1.89. This represented an average decline of $1.50 per 100 lbs. or 20.7% of the summer high.

Considering the year 1921, hogs, on Oct. 1, had declined $3.10, or 30%, from the high point of $10.35 reached during the last week in July. In this connection it should be noted, however, that while the decline has already exceeded by 9.3% the average decline of nine prewar years it is still 3.3% under the extreme prewar decline and 15.5% less than the extreme decline for the 20-year period which occurred in December, 1920.

APRIL OFTEN HIGHEST SPRING MONTH.

The rise in prices in the spring usually reaches its crest in April, although in two instances in 21 years the spring cycle did not occur as the major upward movement was the predominating influence. During the other 19 years the top price of the spring rise was recorded in April nine times, in May four times, March three times, and January, February, and June once each. Seven of the nine times when the top price occurred in April it was during the first two weeks of that month. It will be noted that the rises which ended in May and June all occurred during the war period or while the general price level was moving upward and that prior to the war and during the last two years the spring rise ended not later than Apr. 21.

The advance from the low of the fall decline to the top of the spring rise ranged from $1.01 to $6.65 in the 19 years that a spring rise occurred, the usual amount, with the exception of the war period, being between $1 and $2. The largest advance was recorded in the spring of 1917 when the great demand for pork products for the allied armies caused a broad upward movement in live hog prices. Expressed in percentage, the rise has ranged from 13.6% in 1921 to 70% in 1917. In 12 instances the advance ranged from 13.6% to 28.6%.

Following the spring rise comes the late spring or early summer decline, which is generally less than that occurring in the fall. This decline usually ends the latter part of May or early in June, although the downward movement has extended to Aug. 24. In the years when the downward movement extended well into the summer, abnormal economic conditions usually prevailed.

DECLINE ENDS IN EARLY SUMMER.

The late spring or early summer decline culminated in May in seven instances, in June in six instances, and in July and August in three instances, each in the 19 years such a movement was recorded. In 10 instances the bottom was recorded in the four weeks following the 15th of May.

The amount of the declines following the spring rise has ranged from 26¢ to $2.85. In only four instances has the amount exceeded $2 and in five instances it has been more than $1 but less than $2. In percentage terms the decline has ranged from 3.3% to 29.9% and in 11 instances it was less than 10%.

The summer rise in which the highest prices of the year are recorded tends to end in September, having ended ten times in 21 years in that month. It has ended five times in July, if it is assumed that it ended in that month this year, and three times each in August and October. The tendency seems to be for the rise to culminate in the four weeks following Sept. 15.

The advance in the late summer rise has ranged from 40¢ to $3.95. Prior to the war these advances never exceeded $1.67 and since 1916 they have not been less than $2. Expressed in percentages the advance has ranged from 6.3% to 31.8%, the latter figure being made this year. In 11 instances it was below 20%.

Comparison of the curves in the chart showing average weekly receipts of hogs at eleven markets with those representing average weekly prices at Chicago will show a close correlation between receipts and prices. The largest volume of receipts is recorded in the winter months when prices are lowest. Conversely, prices are highest in the late summer or early fall when receipts are at the minimum.

The average weight of hogs marketed increases gradually from November and December, when the largest receipts are recorded, until the middle of September, when a large percentage of the hogs arriving at the markets consists of brood sows, stags, and heavy barrows.

Holland's Meat Trade Improving.

The Association of Dutch Meat Exporters, of Rotterdam, in a letter to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, dated Sept. 24, gives the following summary of Holland's meat export trade:

"Holland has been a meat-exporting country for the last 60 years. England is by far our largest customer, probably a result of her favorable location. Shipments of meat by our meat exporters can reach London in one day. It takes a little longer to ship to the more northern places, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Hull.

"Since the system of cooling has been established in Holland, various meat exporters have established public abattoirs with cold storage facilities, and refrigerator cars have come into use, with the result that Dutch meat is being shipped to Belgium, France, Germany, and Switzerland; but the exports to all these countries together have not become so important as those to Great Britain alone.

"The war, however, destroyed Holland's meat exporting industry, and since that time the industry has not been able to reach its full development. The situation is improving, however, from month to month."

The cooperative marketing of wool and lambs has met with considerable success in the Province of Quebec says the American consul at Montreal. Lennoxville, Quebec, is the central point for the grading of wool. The total amount of wool graded during 1920 was 209,453 lbs.

SEASONAL TURNING POINTS IN CHICAGO HOG MARKET PRICES, 1901 TO 1921.

[Prices per 100 lbs.]

Year.	Highest weekly average in spring rise.		Advance from previous winter low.		Lowest weekly average in early summer decline.		Decline from spring high.		Highest weekly average in late summer or fall rise.		Advance from early summer low.		Lowest weekly average in winter decline.		Decline from summer or fall high.	
	Week ending—	Price.	Amount.	Per cent.	Week ending—	Price.	Amount.	Per cent.	Week ending—	Price.	Amount.	Per cent.	Week ending—	Price.	Amount.	Per cent.
1901	Apr. 6	$6.05	.....	.....	May 11	$5.73	$0.32	5.3	Sept. 28	$6.79	$1.06	18.5	Nov. 16	$5.67	$1.12	16.5
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 26	7.79	.....	.....	Dec. 6	6.08	1.71	22.0
1903	Mar. 28	7.47	$1.39	22.9	Aug. 1	5.24	2.23	29.9	Sept. 26	5.87	.63	12.0	Nov. 28	4.28	1.59	27.1
1904	Mar. 12	5.45	1.17	27.3	May 28	4.59	.86	15.8	Oct. 1	5.94	1.35	29.4	Dec. 10	4.46	1.48	24.9
1905	Apr. 15	5.57	1.11	24.9	June 3	5.31	.26	4.7	Aug. 19	6.09	.78	14.7	Nov. 25	4.80	1.29	21.2
1906	Apr. 21	6.65	1.85	38.5	May 26	6.39	.26	3.9	July 14	6.79	.40	6.3	Dec. 1	6.09	.70	10.3
1907	Feb. 16	7.10	1.01	16.6	Aug. 24	5.79	1.31	18.5	Oct. 12	6.46	.67	11.6	Feb. 15[1]	4.31	2.15	33.3
1908	Apr. 4	6.08	1.77	41.1	May 30	5.41	.67	11.0	Sept. 19	7.08	1.67	30.9	Dec. 19	5.52	1.56	22.0
1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 18	8.23	.....	.....	Oct. 16	7.64	.59	7.2
1910	Apr. 2	10.88	3.24	42.4	Aug. 6	8.03	2.85	26.2	Sept. 10	9.12	1.09	13.6	Nov. 26	7.01	2.11	23.1
1911	Jan. 7	8.07	1.06	15.1	May 6	5.89	2.18	27.0	Aug. 12	7.43	1.54	26.1	Dec. 23	6.07	1.36	18.3
1912	Apr. 20	7.96	1.89	31.1	July 6	7.40	.56	7.0	Oct. 12	9.07	1.67	22.6	Dec. 21	7.18	1.89	20.8
1913	Mar. 29 / Apr. 5	9.20	2.02	28.1	May 10	8.40	.80	8.7	July 19 / July 26	9.15	.75	8.9	Nov. 29 / Dec. 6	7.65	1.50	16.4
1914	Apr. 11	8.80	1.15	15.0	June 13	8.10	.70	8.0	Aug. 15	9.40	1.30	16.0	Feb. 20[2] / Feb. 27[2]	6.65	2.75	29.3
1915	June 26	7.70	1.05	15.8	Aug. 21	6.60	1.10	14.3	Oct. 16	8.50	1.90	28.8	Dec. 25	6.35	2.15	25.3
1916	May 20	10.00	3.65	57.5	June 10	9.40	.60	6.0	Sept. 23	10.85	1.45	15.4	Nov. 25	9.50	1.35	12.4
1917	May 19	16.15	6.65	70.0	July 21	14.95	1.20	7.4	Sept. 29 / Oct. 6	18.90	3.95	26.4	Oct. 27	15.55	3.35	17.7
1918	May 11	17.80	2.25	14.5	June 15	16.50	1.30	7.3	Sept. 21	20.15	3.65	22.1	Oct. 26	16.25	3.90	19.4
1919	May 10	20.90	4.65	28.6	June 7	20.20	.70	3.3	July 26	22.20	2.00	9.9	Dec. 13	12.80	9.40	42.3
1920	Apr. 10	15.40	2.60	20.3	May 22	13.95	1.45	9.4	Sept. 25	16.70	2.75	19.7	Dec. 18	9.10	7.60	45.5
1921	Mar. 12	10.34	1.24	13.6	June 4	7.85	2.49	24.1	July 30	10.35	2.50	31.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1908.

[2] 1915.

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 258.)

but other beef steers ruled steady to 25¢ lower. Butcher stock and stockers and feeders were mostly steady. Western grass steers sold largely at $5 to $6 with none offered good enough to pass $7. Common light Mexicans ranged downward to $4. Selected light feeder steers ranged upward to $7.50 but few feeders topped $7.

East St. Louis reported yearlings and fed heifers closing 25¢ higher for the week, with all other classes steady to 25¢ lower. Very few corn-fed cattle other than yearlings were available. Yearlings reached $11.25, a new high mark for the year. Bulk of the southwestern grass steers sold between $5 and $5.90. Stock and feeding steers were largely of grades selling from $5.50 downward to $4.

Practically no well-conditioned, corn-fed cattle reached St. Paul. That market closed strong to 25¢ higher on other grades of beef and butcher cattle. Stockers and feeders were fully 25¢ higher, with canners, cutters, bulls and calves mostly steady. The bulk of grass steers suitable for beef purposes sold at $4.75 to $5.75, with best grassers in load lots available at $6.25. A spread of $3.25 to $4.75 took the bulk of grass cows and heifers. Stock and feeding steers sold largely at $4 to $5.25 under an improved country demand.

HOG MARKET STRONGER.

Hogs.—The strong tone of the hog market noted at the close of the week ending Oct. 8 was reflected in the opening market during the week under review and the $9 hog made a short return engagement at Chicago. That price represented the top on Monday and Tuesday. The average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago was boosted to $8.18 on the week's initial session. This was the highest mark reached in more than a month and compared with the $7.05 average touched on the low spot Sept. 24.

With increased supplies at practically all points the market weakened Tuesday afternoon and subsequently declined until at the close of the week $8.50 was the limit at Chicago, $8.15 at Kansas City, $8.35 at Omaha, $8.60 at East St. Louis, and $7.90 at St. Paul. The western markets which failed to show the full strength the previous week were generally 10¢ to 25¢ higher, but Chicago's prices were mostly 10¢ to 15¢ lower, with packing sows mostly 25¢ to 50¢ lower than the preceding Saturday.

A broad shipping demand was noticeable at virtually all points. This centered chiefly on light lights in the 130-lb. to 170-lb. class, such weights at the week-end attaining price levels almost equal to those of choice 200-lb. to 230-lb. butchers. There was a narrowing of the price spread on the more desirable grades, but a distinct widening of the range on packing grades, a difference of $1.25 and more separating rough, heavy packing sows from smooth 275-lb. to 290-lb. sows at Chicago on Saturday.

Heavy packing sows were less plentiful and a corresponding increase in spring shoats was reported at all points under review. The result was a lowering in average weights, especially at Chicago and Omaha, points where liberal runs of packing sows have continued later this season than during any fall within the memory of present-day traders. Wednesday's average weight of 237 lbs. at Chicago was the lightest for any day since late in June.

That the residue of packing sows is finding its way to market was made apparent by the extremely heavy weights of many loads as well as the smaller supply. The big packers were reluctant buyers of extremely heavy weights, but a broad demand existed for smooth 250-lb. to 300-lb. sows, shippers and small packers taking the latter in preference to barrows. Extremely heavy packers averaging 400-lbs. and more were severely penalized and closed as much as 50¢ lower for the week at Chicago. Premiums which shippers were willing to pay for light lights undoubtedly caused many countrymen to market hogs of those weights.

Demand for stock and feeding pigs was brisk at Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Paul. The better grades of stock pigs sold mostly at $8.25 at the latter point, but a few "pee-wees," averaging 50 lbs. and under were obtainable around $6 and $7. At Kansas City desirable feeding pigs sold up to $8.50, but the bulk of offerings were too heavy to bring the top. Omaha quoted stock pigs at $7.25 to $8.25 at the close with a good demand.

HEAVY SHEEP AND LAMB RECEIPTS.

Sheep.—The week's sheep and lamb receipts at 10 markets exceeded the runs of both the week previous and the corresponding week last year, although decreases from the week previous were recorded at both Omaha and Chicago. Supply shrinkage was most pronounced at Omaha, which recorded gains in prices for the week of 50¢ to 75¢ on practically all classes.

Feeding lambs shared in the upturn to the extent of 25¢ to 50¢ at Chicago and Kansas City, while fat lambs closed 35¢ to 50¢ higher at East St. Louis. Long feeder ends in the range lamb delegation, apparently signifying the beginning of the end of the season's movement of fat range stock and the continuation of the active demand for feeding stock, were potent price strengthening influences. Feeder buyers scrambled for lambs, paying up to $7.75 at both Chicago and Omaha, and up to $7.50 at Kansas City for a grade that a few weeks ago sold under $7.

Fat western lambs scored a top of $9.35 on the week's high spot at Chicago, and of $9 at Kansas City and Omaha. Light yearlings sold at Chicago as high as $7.25 in load lots, feeder yearlings up to $6.35, and choice, handy fat ewes up to $5.25. The bulk of the latter, however, sold downward from $4.50 with good, extremely heavy kinds on down to $3.

Advices from the West are to the effect that many Colorado lamb feeders will be out of the game this winter, and that purchases thus far made by feeders of that section are far below normal.

Opening, Oct. 17.—The week's cattle trade opened with liberal receipts at leading market centers and with prices holding without material change from last week's close. Marketings carried a heavy percentage of grassers, while choice corn-feds were relatively scarce at all points.

With moderate receipts, hogs sold mostly 10¢ to 25¢ higher at points under review. The top at Chicago was $8.85 and the bulk $7.25 to $8.75. East St. Louis reported a top of $8.75, Omaha $8.50, Kansas City $8.30, and St. Paul $8.10.

Fat lambs were weak to 50¢ lower, Chicago and St. Paul reporting the greatest declines. Fat sheep declined 25¢ to 50¢ at Chicago and St. Paul, but were steady elsewhere. Feeding lambs were strong at Omaha and steady to lower elsewhere.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT.

	Beef.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita.[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita.[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita.[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita.[1] lbs.
August, 1921	422	3.91	421	3.90	45.4	.42	889	8.23
July, 1921	355	3.29	446	4.13	35.8	.33	837	7.77
Increase or decrease	+67	+.62	−25	−.23	+ 9.6	+.09	+52	+.46
Per cent [1]	+18.8		− 5.5		+26.8		+ 6.3	
August, 1921	422	3.91	421	3.90	45.4	.420	889	8.23
August, 1920	396	3.71	467	4.38	44.5	.417	907	8.51
Increase or decrease	+26	+.20	−46	−.48	+ .9	+.003	−18	−.28
Per cent [1]	+ 6.7		− 9.7		+1.9		− 2.0	

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.

SEPTEMBER MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	15,592	11,908	36,506	37,413	14,490	11,726
Cows.....do....	3,062	13,599	1,604	5,850	2,089	4,504
Bulls.....do....	172	325	570	1,224	490	1,152
Veal.....do....	2,766	3,498	30,960	44,988	7,672	7,868
Hogs.....do....	5		61	78		
Lambs.....do....	73,524	71,273	149,346	98,515	48,719	30,136
Mutton.....do....	2,458	7,695	27,258	53,004	8,253	14,060
Goats.....do....	51	27		23		147
Pork cuts.....pounds..	758,662	909,688	3,258,549	1,837,590	1,389,702	909,668
Beef cuts.....do....	8,245	108,325	356,320	250,558		
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	7,572	6,959	49,724	50,561	10,667	10,821
Calves.....do....	14,153	12,115	65,873	57,483	5,952	5,718
Hogs.....do....	55,527	41,995	182,278	179,853	80,428	78,597
Sheep.....do....	46,193	46,445	224,345	199,934	30,597	33,291
Goats.....do....			109			
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	141	664	251	1	743	2,530
Calves.....do....	133	858	8,135	2,715	2,471	4,817
Hogs.....do....	3,590	4,137	155	95	642	8,478
Sheep.....do....	1	21	53	50	8,301	14,118

A total of 246,139 tractors were in operation on farms in the United States on Jan. 1, according to the Bureau of the Census. The number of farms owning these tractors totaled 229,334. This is about one farm out of every 28, or 3.6% of the total number of farms.

Dairy and Poultry

TECHNICAL POSITION OF BUTTER HOLDS MARKETS STEADY.

Prices Seek Higher Levels During Week—Fancy Grades Scarce—Large Fall Make Expected.

With receipts to Oct. 14 on the four eastern markets some 8,000 tubs lighter than last year and storage holdings for the entire country on Oct. 1 approximately 23,500,000 lbs. less than a year ago, butter markets continued steady to firm during the week ending Oct. 14 and prices traveled toward new high levels. At times trading became a little light, and prices appeared somewhat top-heavy, but buying always became active again before there was any considerable accumulation. All markets reported a good demand for fine butter, with offerings of this grade so light that at times it was difficult to supply buyers' needs.

Undergrades shared in the advances, but not to the same extent as fancy butter. Because of the wide spread in prices and the scarcity of fine fresh goods, buyers began to take some of the lower scores, but on the whole the supply of undergrades is large and trading slow. Since about three weeks ago, when quality was running exceptionally poor and it was almost impossible to move undergrades, much of this stock has moved into storage, but now it is gradually being drawn out.

STORAGE BUTTER BEING USED.

One reason why undergrades have not been in better demand is that many buyers are using storage butter, which can be bought at the same prices and is more uniform in quality.

According to reports from producing sections, conditions are very favorable for a large fall make. The production report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association for Oct. 8 indicates an increase over last year of 14.3%, although a decrease under last week of 3.6%. This decrease, however, has failed to prevent a decrease in the receipts at the principal markets.

SOME CANADIAN BUTTER IMPORTED.

England's inability to absorb the entire output of her colonies and of Denmark, which was partly responsible for the exportation of Danish butter to this country, seems to have been reflected in the Canadian markets. Prices there have dropped so low that several cars of Canadian butter have been shipped to American markets. Early in the week purchases were made at 35¢ (American money) to which must be added the duty and freight. During the week these prices were advaneed about ½¢. At New York, sales of such butter were reported at 42¢ to 45¢ depending largely on quality, which was somewhat irregular and disappointing. No further cargoes of Danish butter arrived during the week. The next shipment, amounting to about 2,150 casks, will be brought by the *Oscar II.* What remained of last week's arrivals was cleaned up at 45½¢ to 47¢. At Chicago the week closed with 92 score storage butter selling at 42¢ to 42½¢, standards at 38½¢ to 39¢, and 89 score at 37½¢. At New York, sales of fancy marks were reported up to 45¢. All markets report an improved demand. At Boston buyers are using principally storage goods.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 15.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	46½	45¼	47	46½	46½
Tuesday	46½	45½	47	46½	46⅝
Wednesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	46¾
Thursday	47	45½	48	46½	46⅝
Friday	47½	45½	48	46½	46½
Saturday	47½	45	48	46½	46½
Average for week	47.00	45.40	47.60	46.50	46.62
Previous week	45.83	44.75	46.58	45.83	46.21
Corresponding week last year	59.80	55.46	58.40	59.40	58.50

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	21–22½	19½–20	22–23	21½	19½
Tuesday	21–22½	19½–20	22–23	21½	19½
Wednesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	22½	20
Thursday	21–22½	19½–20	22–23	21¾	19
Friday	21–22½	19½–20	22–23	21½	19
Saturday	21–22½	19½–20	22–23	21½	19
Average for week	21.75	19.75	22.50	21.62	19.29
Previous week	21.50	19.94	22.46	20.92	19.50
Corresponding week last year	27.90	25.04	29.10	28.25	25.60

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	39½–40	Friday	40½
Tuesday	40	Saturday	40½
Wednesday	(1)		
Thursday	40½	Average	40.25

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Oct. 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,130,525	11,092,268	7,619,753
Receipts since Jan. 1	469,312,954	459,182,429	413,285,431
Put into cold storage	1,329,828	1,391,150	1,757,716
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,192,086	3,070,838	2,483,619
Change during week	−1,862,258	−1,679,688	−725,903
Total holdings	53,884,805	55,747,063	65,957,144
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,805,157	3,324,953	2,979,752
Receipts since Jan. 1	148,247,769	144,442,612	136,737,616
Put into cold storage	956,130	908,038	852,493
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,448,913	1,261,749	1,251,985
Change during week	−492,783	−353,711	−399,492
Total holdings	16,159,989	16,652,772	18,477,221
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,361,513	4,635,128	3,651,779
Receipts since Jan. 1	134,580,722	130,219,209	126,038,587
Put into cold storage	2,023,540	2,062,774	1,827,375
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,140,672	981,702	1,443,457
Change during week	+882,868	+1,081,072	+383,918
Total holdings	20,266,582	19,383,714	16,810,303
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	167,469	199,725	138,399
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,686,870	13,519,401	12,131,165
Put into cold storage	14,249	18,179	24,446
Withdrawn from cold storage	200,031	161,254	158,121
Change during week	−185,782	−143,075	−133,675
Total holdings	2,805,197	2,990,979	2,307,425

South Africa Fixes Butter Grades.

Export grades for butter have been fixed in South Africa, reports the American consul at Cape Town, in a report dated Aug. 25. Three chief grades have been established—creamery, ungraded farm butter, and cooking butter. No butter will be exported which contains more than 16% of moisture or ½% boric acid. Butter denoted as creamery butter is that made by aregistered creamery and ungraded farm butter includes all other classes except cooking butter. The latter is to be clearly marked as cooking butter on two sides of the package.

CHEESE PRICES STEADY IN SPITE OF NERVOUS UNDERTONE.

Trading at Distributing Markets Not So Active—Canadian Cheese Offerings Affect Market.

Cheese markets were in a fairly firm position during the week ending Oct. 15, considered from the standpoint of actual business. However, a good many distributers, especially at Wisconsin primary markets, felt more or less uncertain and considered the week's markets no more than steady. Buying in distributing markets for immediate needs only increased, thus suggesting the lack of confidence which has marked trading during recent weeks.

The condition of Canadian markets is believed to be in part responsible for the uncertainty and offerings of Canadian cheese continued to be made at prices lower than those ruling on domestic cheese. It was possible early in the week to buy Canadian Cheddars at New York under 18¢, although toward the close prices had advanced about 1¢. Most of the Canadian purchases are being left in Canada, and some of the cheese being shipped in is held in bond for higher markets or for export.

DEMAND FOR HELD CHEESE INCREASES.

There has been a growing demand for held cheese, although with the quality of current make running good, fresh cheese is acceptable to most buyers. It is expected that as soon as quality of fresh make begins to fall off and colder weather approaches the trade on held goods will materially increase. Even now trading in held goods is active enough in some centers to warrant the regular reporting of prices. Flats and Daisies have been the styles of fresh cheese in greatest demand for several weeks, and a good many factories have changed to the manufacture of these styles. This will relieve the sluggish movement of the smaller styles, although the situation is apt to be reversed if too many factories make the change.

Statistically, cheese markets are in a stronger position than a year ago. Regardless of the fact that receipts since Jan. 1 on the four eastern markets have been some 10,000,000 lbs. heavier than for the corresponding period last year, the storage holdings in the entire country Oct. 1 were but 44,750,000 lbs., as compared with 55,007,000 lbs. on Oct. 1, 1920, and a five-year average of 63,763,000 lbs. These stocks are the lowest holdings on Oct. 1 since 1918.

International Egg Laying Contest To Be Held in England.

An international two years' egg-laying contest will be conducted under the supervision of the London Daily Mail at the Great Eastern Railway Farm, Bentley, Suffolk, England, reports the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The closing date for American entries has been fixed as Nov. 1.

The following prizes will be awarded to the owners of pens of birds laying the largest number of high-grade eggs: First prize, £500 ($2,433 at par); second prize, £100 ($487); third prize, £50 ($243): 10 prizes of £25 ($122) each; and 10 prizes of £10 ($49) each.

Application for entry forms should be immediately addressed to the Daily Mail Two Years' International Test, Great Eastern Railway Farm, Bentley, Suffolk, England. A limited supply of these forms is on hand in the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. These will be distributed to any one interested on request as long as the supply lasts.

Fruits and Vegetables

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS REACH CREST DURING PAST FOUR WEEKS.

Weekly Movement Totals about 23,000 Cars—Potato Prices Continue Recent Downward Trend.

The month ending Oct. 15 was the most active period of the season for car-lot shipments of the leading fruits and vegetables. During this period the movement totaled over 23,000 cars weekly. Shipments reached their high point a week earlier than last season, and the volume was somewhat less than for the four corresponding weeks of 1920. However, because of the earliness and the active movement of many important crops the season's total shipments up to Oct. 1 showed an excess of 34,000 cars over 1920 and had exceeded the movement of the 1919 season by about the same number.

The unusual size of a few crops, including watermelons, cantaloupes, and lettuce, helped swell the record of this year's very active trucking season. Of 15 leading fruits and vegetables, 11 exceeded the car-lot movement of last season. Onions and barreled apples were the only lines to fall materially below last season's figures.

SHIPMENTS EXPECTED TO DECREASE.

In years of early crops shipments decrease rapidly after October, especially when there has been an active early movement. This season is not expected to be an exception, and the movement is expected gradually to reach the customary winter basis of 8,000 to 10,000 cars per month.

One prominent feature of the present season was the heavy spring movement of spinach, lettuce, celery, and cabbage. The heavy shipment of watermelons and cantaloupes was also a feature, as was the early activity of potatoes, sweet potatoes, and apples.

The principal potato crop news during October was the increase of 23,000,000 bus. in the October potato estimate, late rains and the absence of frost having improved conditions in the northern potato belt. But the estimate is still about 25,000,000 bus. below the five-year average. Potato prices have continued the downward trend noted last month, ranging $1.10 to $2 per 100 lbs. at shipping points and $2 to $2.50 in the cities. These prices are about the same as those prevailing a year ago. In mid-September the ranges were $1.50 to $2.25 and $2 to $3.25, respectively. The corresponding ranges in August were $2.25 to $3.10 f. o. b. shipping points and $3 to $4 in the cities. Lowest points this season were reached during the first ten days of October, and there were recoveries of 10¢ to 50¢ toward the middle of the month.

The estimated yields of 178.9 bus. per acre for onions and 4.7 tons per acre for cabbage suggest a light supply of these lines. The excess of small-sized onions in the crop places a premium on the large sizes, and prices have advanced on an average of about $1.75 since the beginning of the season in August. The average price in consuming markets recently advanced sharply, being close to $5 per 100 lbs. on Oct. 15. Stock from storage sold as high as $4.75 at Connecticut Valley shipping points. A year ago sales at the same group of shipping points ranged $1.15 to $1.35 f. o. b.

Cabbage touched the season's low point of $20 per ton for domestic stock early in October, but showed some recovery later in the month. Most of the present supply is Danish seed stock, which sells in eastern city markets at $32 to $40. Wisconsin late-keeping stock ranges $25 to $30 in producing sections and $40 to $50 in several middle western consuming markets.

Prices of barreled apples ranged about 50¢ higher in October. Choice grades of standard seasonable red kinds ranged $6 to $9.50 per bbl. in consuming markets in July, August, and September, but the prevailing range in mid-October was $6.50 to $9.50. Boxed apples on the other hand have been in heavy and increasing supply. Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans started in September at $4.50 to $6 in eastern markets but fell to a range of $2.50 to $3.50. Shipping points have quoted $2 to $2.25.

Cranberries opened the season in October at $5 to $6.50 per crate at consuming centers, but strengthened to a range of $6.50 to $6.75. Barreled stock sold at $10 to $13.50 during the first half of October.

New York Concord grapes sold in September at $1 to $1.25 per 12-qt. basket in consuming markets, but sagged to a range of 75¢ to $1.15 and recovered in October, ranging $1.25 to $1.50 toward the middle of the month.

Colorado cantaloupes closed the season, the second week in October, at $3.25 to $3.50 in city markets. This was about the average for the three weeks preceding.

New York cauliflower has been fairly steady the present month at $1.50 to $2.75 per crate at consuming centers.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, No. 1, per 100 lbs., Sacked.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Oct. 17.	This season. Oct. 10.	One year ago.
New York	368	[1] $2.35	$2.00–2.15	[2] $2.20–2.35
Boston	232	[2] $1.85–2.00	[2] 1.90–2.00	[2] 2.40–2.50
Philadelphia	150	2.35–2.40	2.25–2.35	2.00
Pittsburgh	212	2.25–2.35	2.45–2.50	2.35–2.40
Cincinnati	117	2.35	2.35	2.00–2.25
Chicago	453	[3] 2.00–2.10	[3] 2.10–2.25	[3] 1.60–1.75
St. Louis	224	[4] 2.15–2.25	2.25	1.75
Kansas City	458	[4] 1.90	[4] 2.20	1.75–.00

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Yellow Varieties, Barrels.

New York	122	$3.25–3.50	$4.00–4.25	$3.00–3.25
Boston	62	4.00–4.25	4.25–4.63	4.50–4.75
Philadelphia	1	.....	2.50–2.75	3.25–3.40
Pittsburgh	48	3.75–4.00	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25
Cincinnati	7	4.25	4.00–4.25	4.50
Chicago	59	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.50	5.00–5.50
St. Louis	3	[5] .75–1.00	[5] 1.00–1.15	[5] 1.25
Kansas City	3	[5] 1.00	[5] 1.00	.....

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, per 100 lbs. sacked.

New York	65	$5.00–5.25	$4.00–4.25	$1.25–1.50
Boston	46	4.50–4.63	4.00–4.25	1.50–1.65
Philadelphia	27	5.25–5.50	4.50–4.75	1.50–1.65
Pittsburgh	26	6.00	4.25–4.50	1.75
Cincinnati	17	5.50	4.50	1.50–1.75
Chicago	64	4.00–4.25	3.50–4.00	1.40–1.60
St. Louis	22	.....	[6] 3.85–4.00	[6] 1.30–1.40
Kansas City	24	[6] 3.00–3.25	[6] 3.00–3.25	[6] 1.65

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, per ton bulk.

New York	31	$40–42	$38–40	$20
Boston	4	[7] 2.50	[7] 2.50	.....
Philadelphia	48	35–40	35–40	[8] 10–12
Pittsburgh	52	[1] 2.50	32–33	25–26
Cincinnati	33	50	50	20
Chicago	71	42–45	40	12–13
St. Louis	95	40–45	50	20–23
Kansas City	27	[1] 2.25	[1] 1.75–2.00	[1] 1.25–1.50

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A–2¼, Barrels.

New York	348	$7.25–7.50	$7.00–7.50	[10] $3.50–4.00
Boston	74	[9] 5.50–6.00	[10] 8.00	[10] 5.50–6.50
Philadelphia	85	7.00–7.50	7.00	[10] 5.50–6.00
Pittsburgh	82	[9] 7.00	[10] 8.00	[10] 4.00–4.50
Chicago	220	7.00–7.50	7.00–7.50	[10] 5.00–5.50

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Boxes.

New York	193	$2.75–3.00	$2.50–3.25	$3.00–3.50
Philadelphia	112	.....	2.75–3.25	3.55–5.10
Pittsburgh	58	2.50–3.50	.....	.....
Chicago	450	[11] 2.20–3.35	[11] 2.00–2.60	[11] 3.40–3.65
Kansas City	220	3.25	3.25	3.50–3.75

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.85	$2.10–2.15	$1.60
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] 1.31–1.41	[1] 1.46–1.56	[1] 1.55
GrandRapids, Mich.	1.70–1.80	1.90–2.00	1.60–1.75
Waupaca, Wis.	1.75–1.85	1.85–2.00	1.50–1.55
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.70	1.85–2.00	1.40–1.60
Alliance, Nebr.	[12] 1.17–1.33	[12] 1.25	[12] .90–1.15
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[12] 1.00–1.15	[12] 1.15–1.30	[12] .90–1.00
Greeley, Colo.	[12] 1.25	[12] 1.50	[12] 1.00–1.10
ONIONS (100 lbs.).			
Massachusetts Points	4.50–5.00	3.75–4.00	1.15–1.35
Minneapolis, Minn.	.....	3.00	1.25–1.35
CABBAGE (per ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	30.00	11.00–12.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	30.00–33.00	28.00	11.00
Racine, Wis.	.....	29.00–30.00	.....
APPLES.			
Barrels:			
Rochester, N. Y.	6.25–6.50	6.50	3.85–4.25
Boxes:			
Spokane, Wash.	2.25–2.35	2.00	2.20–2.25

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Maine Green Mountains.
[3] Carlot sale.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hamper.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Barrels.
[8] Domestic stock.
[9] Maine Baldwins.
[10] Fall varieties.
[11] Auction sales.
[12] Wagon loads, cash to growers.

SPANISH ONIONS MEET A STRONG DEMAND IN NEW YORK.

More Requests than Usual for Small-Sized Stock—Prices Fairly Steady So Far This Season.

The Spanish onion market at New York City has exhibited much strength this fall. Prospects for a comparatively short crop in the United States and the increased demand in England and Holland are among the principal reasons for the strong tone the market is showing. Drought in both England and Holland reduced the crops in those countries.

Usually only a small quantity of five-tier stock is imported from Spain. This year, however, there have been numerous requests for this comparatively small-sized stock, thus indicating that the domestic supply of medium sized onions, which are about the same size as small Spanish stock, is not sufficient to meet all demands.

Imports of Spanish onions for the calendar years of 1919 and 1920 and for the first eight months of 1920 and 1921 are shown in the following table:

Calendar year.	Bushels.	Eight months.	Bushels.
1919	568,540	1921	253,434
1920	1,414,910	1920	1,036,358

The quality of the Spanish stock this season has been unusually good. With clear dry weather it has matured well with little indication of disease.

FEWER AUCTION SALES.

Formerly it was the custom to sell most of the Valencia onions by auction. At present the quantity sold under the hammer is probably not in excess of 20% of the total arrivals. It has been found through experience that returns are quicker and more satisfactory generally when the stock is sold to large wholesalers directly on arrival than when it is sold through the auction companies.

The principal sources of supply of Spanish onions are the Gandia, Denia, and Valencia sections of Spain. The Denia section usually ships earliest, followed by the Gandia section. These two sections have exhausted their supplies by this time of year and Valencia is the only place from which future supplies will be available. Shipments were unusually early this year, the first arrivals in New York being on July 14, whereas the first receipts in 1920 were on

Aug. 7. Indications at present are that arrivals during October will exceed those of September.

Prices of Spanish onions have not fluctuated greatly during the season so far. The first arrivals sold at comparatively high prices due to the usual desire on the part of dealers to obtain a share of the first arrivals of practically all commodities in which they deal. The crates of this first shipment sold on auction at $2.40 to $2.95, and the cases ranged $5.75 to $6.50. Cases hold 125 to 130 lbs. of onions and crates hold 37 to 40 lbs. During August, prices of crates ranged $1.05 to $1.90, most of the sales being made at $1.20 to $1.50. Cases realized between $3.25 to $3.60, and half cases, few of which were offered, sold at a range of $1.75 to $2.05. During most of September prices remained steady at about the same ranges, but toward the end of the month, when supplies of all kinds of good stock became lighter, prices advanced considerably until best cases realized as high as $4.62½.

The freight rate on Spanish onions varies a trifle according to the steamship company which carries them. According to the present rate of exchange, however, the rates are approximately 17¢ to 20¢ a crate, 50¢ to 60¢ a case, and 25¢ to 30¢ a half case.

Undoubtedly the outlook is for an active market on Spanish onions for the rest of the season. Although it has been usual for only certain elements of the trade in this country to take kindly to this class of onions, the estimated general shortage of choice native stock undoubtedly will tend to increase the demand for the Spanish product.

September Inspections of Vegetables Exceed Those of Fruits.

Official inspections for September at 27 main inspection points numbered 859 inspections of fruits and 977 of vegetables. Compared with September, 1920, inspections of vegetables increased 117, but fruit inspections decreased 109. The change in the relative proportion of fruit and vegetable inspections is probably a result of the short crop of fruit. Over one-half of the inspections were at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and New York. About one-third of the applications were from transportation companies. Additional inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps involved 3,050,610 lbs. of fruits and vegetables.

Inspections During September.

Car lots and less.

Markets.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Total Sept., 1921.	Total Aug., 1921.	Total Sept., 1920.
Atlanta	20	32	52	34	62
Baltimore	16	34	50	56	32
Boston	16	61	77	62	101
Buffalo	4	9	13	86	27
Chicago	88	105	193	275	249
Cincinnati	30	30	60	77	98
Cleveland	13	44	57	143	112
Columbus	2	20	22	.....	.....
Detroit	22	39	61	112	39
Fort Worth	4	6	10	.....	.....
Houston	2	1	3	.....	10
Indianapolis	7	37	44	52	51
Kansas City	17	28	45	49	78
Los Angeles	2	.....	2	2	.....
Louisville	6	4	10	20	.....
Memphis	11	37	48	37	39
Milwaukee	14	23	37	39	.....
Minneapolis	20	19	39	43	21
New Orleans	17	81	98	115	89
New York	73	92	165	233	129
Norfolk	1	1	2	.....	.....
Omaha	4	1	5	5	15
Philadelphia	293	35	328	385	227
Pittsburgh	134	127	261	451	459
San Francisco	0	0	0	.....	.....
St. Louis	26	81	107	74	66
Washington	14	28	42	40	42
Wilkes-Barre	3	2	5	.....	.....
Total	859	977	1,836	2,390	1,946

MOVEMENT OF HONEY SPEEDS UP DURING PAST SIX WEEKS.

Many Consumers Buying Directly from Producers—More Activity Being Shown in Markets.

During the past six weeks honey has been moving briskly both to the large buyers in consuming centers and to individual consumers. Moreover, many bottling plants are working at capacity. The fact that the demand for retail glass and tin containers throughout the clover belt is said to be the largest ever known is an indication of the extent to which honey is being shipped by beekeepers in small packages. For more than a year the movement of honey through regular trade channels has been sluggish, and in self-defense beekeepers and honey shippers have worked up a good business with retail stores and individual buyers. In the clover belt, where this method of selling is in vogue to its greatest extent, the honey crop is large in many districts, and consequently the marketing machinery is being taxed heavily.

CALIFORNIA MARKET FIRM.

A firm market is being maintained in California. Although the demand is not so heavy, the limited supplies of light-colored honeys are keeping up the price. Supplies of amber grades in California are said to be still fairly liberal. These lower grades of honey enter into competition with sugar to some extent, whereas the white honeys sell more strictly on their own merits as honey with little regard for sugar prices. Dealers are holding White Orange Blossom in carload lots, f. o. b. California loading points, for 12¢ to 12½¢, and Light Amber Alfalfa is now 6½¢ per lb. Hawaiian honey is again coming into California ports and is being offered at 4½¢ per lb. f. o. b. San Francisco.

Supplies of honey in the Intermountain region are still large in spite of the heavy shipments which have already rolled to eastern markets. Judging from the number of inquiries received more interest has been shown in extracted honey from this area than at any time since the spring of 1920. The demand for comb honey also has been good. Extracted White Sweet Clover and Alfalfa is reported to have sold for 7¢ to 8½¢ per lb. in carlots and up to 10¢ in less than carlots. White comb honey has moved at $4.85 to $5.50 for No. 1 and Fancy in car-lots.

In the East Central States brood rearing has been heavier this fall than usual and unless many colonies are fed they will go into winter quarters light in stores. The bees are reported in good condition except for the prevalence of American foulbrood in some sections. Prices show little change during the past two weeks, ranging 8¢ to 10¢ per lb. for carlots of White Clover extracted and 12¢ to 15¢ per lb. for small lots of 60-lb. cans of White Clover, Basswood, and Raspberry. Because of the crop failure in the Plains area, honey is being shipped to that section to supply the demand. It is said that westward shipments are even being made from New York State—an unusual proceeding. White Clover of this year's crop has been selling at 10¢ per lb., with some of last year's product offered at 2¢ per lb. less.

The fairly good fall crop of honey in the Northeastern States has assisted in making up for the lighter early honey flow. Prices of domestic honey at the large eastern consuming centers are somewhat affected by low quotations on West Indian honey, which is largely used by bakers and candy makers. White Clover and Basswood have sold in

(Concluded on page 271, column 3.)

New York City Liberally Supplied with Staple Produce.

Apple prices eased off in New York City during the week ending Oct. 15 under heavier receipts, boxed stock particularly having been affected. Large green fruit was in demand and prices on best New York Greenings advanced on account of the light supplies of good stock. Best A-Grade Greenings were taken readily at $9 to $11 per bbl., with supplies insufficient to meet demand. Northwestern Jonathans, Extra Fancy, dropped to a range of $2.25 to $3.25 per box, with small stock moving slowly. The first car of Yellow Newtowns arrived on Tuesday and sold quickly at $2.50 to $3.25 for Extra Fancy stock.

Potatoes strengthened during the week despite the recent heavy shipments from principal producing States. Best Maine Mountains in 165-lb. sacks gradually advanced until they realized $3.75 to $4 on Saturday, with a fair demand.

Onions were firm throughout the week and prices were strong at the close, best Yellows from western New York and the Middle West readily commanding $5.25 to $5.75 per 100 lbs. Supplies of good stock continued light and demand greatly exceeded supply. Red onions continued firm at $3.75 to $4, although fancy stock readily commanded a premium of 25¢ or more. Cantaloupes, the last of the season from Colorado, gradually declined with cooler weather and the market was weak at the close when Flat Standard Pink Meats sold at $1 to $1.25 per crate. Honey Dews and Casabas remained steady with a moderate demand. Sweet potatoes were dull during the week, with liberal supplies and the market closed at $3 to $3.25 per bbl. for best Virginia Yellows. Grapes from New York diminished in supply during the week and the market gradually strengthened until best Concords in 12-qt. baskets realized $1.50, a few $1.60 at the close. Cabbage strengthened slightly during the week with cooler weather, best domestic stock selling up to $35 per ton bulk and best Danish as high as $45, with a fair demand.

Tomatoes from California, several cars of which arrived during the week, were in fair demand at $2 to $2.50 per crate, with some wasty stock selling as low as 75¢. Grapefruit receipts from Florida increased slightly over last week and the market declined a trifle, best Brights, medium sizes, selling at a range of $3.50 to $5 per box, Goldens $3 to $4.50, and Russets $2.75 to $3.50.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Oct. 15.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Oct. 15.	Last season to Oct. 15.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	5,500	3,318	5,085	18,863	9,227	36,317
Barreled	2,660	5,816	2,806	14,549	24,059	72,265
Cabbage	1,367	1,592	1,002	19,821	20,294	33,056
Cauliflower	107	106	120	385	307	3,508
Celery	328	251	247	5,536	4,118	10,354
Grapes	3,611	5,356	3,811	26,827	27,831	39,141
Lettuce:						
Old	198	73	218	16,873	12,014	12,469
New	99	37	94	199	81	8,389
Onions	573	1,452	612	12,952	16,017	28,330
Pears	327	998	413	11,203	12,547	15,164
Potatoes:						
Sweet	945	1,082	727	6,711	5,412	18,022
White	11,114	8,614	9,543	101,445	80,834	195,157
Tomatoes	184	377	264	15,552	14,626	15,129
Vegetables, mixed	375	311	361	13,274	10,010	13,246
Total	27,388	29,383	25,303	264,190	237,377	500,547

STORAGE STOCKS OF MEATS VERY LOW ON FIRST OF OCTOBER.

Early Into-Storage Movement of Apples Shown by Monthly Report—Lard Trade Output Heavy.

Total stocks of meats in cold-storage warehouses and packing-house plants on Oct. 1 were far below the normal holdings, amounting to 604,000,000 lbs., compared with 784,000,000 lbs. on Oct. 1, 1920, and the five-year average of 827,000,000 lbs.

Stocks of frozen beef, amounting to 44,126,000 lbs., were the smallest ever recorded by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. On Oct. 1, 1920, frozen-beef stocks amounted to 58,461,000 lbs., and the five-year average is 120,943,000 lbs. Frozen-pork holdings dropped from 103,486,000 lbs. on Sept. 1 to 64,188,000 lbs., on Oct. 1. However, frozen pork stocks were still about 10,000,000 lbs. above the five-year average.

Holdings of frozen lamb and mutton during September showed an increase for the first time since last February. Despite this increase, however, the stocks as of Oct. 1 were the smallest since Oct. 1, 1918. Apparently most of the foreign lamb and mutton has been disposed of and conditions are again approaching normal.

SMALL CURED BEEF STOCKS.

Cured beef stocks on Oct. 1 were the lowest ever reported to the bureau for that date. The total holdings amounted to 15,485,000 lbs., compared with 19,554,000 lbs. on Oct. 1 last year and the five-year average of 27,707,000 lbs.

Stocks of dry salt pork amounted to 149,493,000 lbs., and were the smallest on Oct. 1 since 1917 when the holdings totaled 143,319,000 lbs. On Oct. 1, 1920, the holdings amounted to 233,389,000 lbs., and the five-year average is 226,795,000 lbs.

Stocks of pickled pork on Oct. 1 amounted to 255,000,000 lbs., compared with 295,460,000 lbs. last year and the five-year average of 269,231,000 lbs.

Lard stocks during September showed the largest monthly decrease since the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates began its records. The net decrease amounted to 66,063,000 lbs. This amount added to the 88,357,000 lbs. produced during the month made a total trade output of 154,420,000 lbs. The stocks in storage on Oct. 1 amounted to 83,823,000 lbs., compared with the five-year average of 83,522,000 lbs.

REPORT REFLECTS APPLE MOVEMENT.

A very early movement of apples into cold storage is shown by this report. Stocks of barreled apples on Oct. 1 were about 100,000 bbls. greater than on Oct. 1, 1920. The stocks of boxed apples on Oct. 1 showed an increase of 361,091 boxes over the same date last year. Over two-thirds of the boxed apples were held in California warehouses.

Stocks of creamery butter on Oct. 1 amounted to 90,123,000 lbs., compared with 113,385,000 lbs. on Oct. 1, 1920, and the five-year average of 106,552,000 lbs. The stocks decreased 2,169,000 lbs. during September.

Holdings of American cheese on Oct. 1 totaled 44,842,000 lbs. On Oct. 1, 1920, the holdings were 55,007,000 lbs., and the five-year average is 63,736,000 lbs.

Case eggs decreased from 7,210,000 cases on Sept. 1 to 6,275,000 cases on Oct. 1. Stocks of frozen poultry showed the usual seasonal increase. On Oct. 1 the total poultry holdings amounted to 25,600,000 lbs., compared with 23,000,000 lbs. on Oct. 1 last year and the five-year average of 30,000,000 lbs.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on Oct. 1.

Commodity.	1921	1920	5-year average.	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1920.	5-year average.
APPLES.						
Barrels	550,830	451,514				
Boxes	638,481	277,390				
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	90,123,049	113,385,171	106,551,967	92,292,184	115,557,906	112,059,163
Packing stock	2,143,311	3,786,153	3,719,940	2,518,816	3,548,208	3,859,584
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	44,842,001	55,006,668	63,736,371	46,635,010	60,371,591	66,219,109
Swiss, including block	4,148,741	4,743,167	[1] 2,843,979	3,337,389	3,994,589	[1] 2,394,376
Brick and Munster	1,703,233	1,868,846	[1] 911,271	1,663,442	2,254,160	[1] 1,121,585
Limburger	1,140,908	1,333,357	[1] 1,115,112	1,095,229	1,400,673	[1] 1,173,982
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	3,288,693	5,779,777	[1] 3,860,032	3,510,269	5,689,156	[1] 4,215,420
Cream and Neufchatel	404,459	275,470	[1] 246,982	392,499	275,810	[1] 179,760
All other varieties	6,159,429	5,974,677	[1] 3,946,056	6,269,004	6,271,759	[1] 4,154,504
EGGS.						
Cases	6,274,870	5,295,313	5,645,540	7,209,645	6,371,938	6,471,676
Frozen (pounds)	26,616,511	23,583,782	16,613,862	27,408,333	21,901,149	16,750,618
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds),						
Broilers	8,199,081	7,152,292	5,360,340	4,889,709	4,134,609	3,848,200
Roasters	3,237,422	1,934,636	2,741,944	2,112,995	1,723,706	2,642,325
Fowls	3,167,587	3,769,039	3,917,389	2,570,262	5,002,193	4,188,916
Turkeys	2,437,393	872,211	1,561,515	2,927,392	1,183,401	2,036,373
Miscellaneous varieties	8,556,656	9,224,786	16,423,022	7,563,871	9,287,215	15,735,780
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	44,126,012	58,460,614	120,942,747	50,204,072	67,010,180	114,595,922
Pork, frozen	64,187,575	87,592,345	54,844,011	103,486,163	129,197,356	85,359,659
Lamb and mutton, frozen	6,014,561	25,324,548	8,852,964	5,902,781	11,021,173	5,546,986
Beef, cured	7,761,892	10,199,366	27,706,750	8,457,682	13,508,532	27,391,625
Beef, in process of cure	7,723,549	9,394,574	[2]	8,671,889	9,202,620	[2]
Pork, dry salt, cured	84,644,246	188,398,999	226,794,587	117,283,672	256,136,612	273,409,248
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	64,849,120	44,989,715	[2]	83,007,149	60,296,287	[2]
Pork, pickled, cured	103,104,831	141,060,237	269,230,816	127,504,379	165,399,164	330,192,824
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	151,895,056	154,399,505	[2]	192,685,590	195,982,033	[2]
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	69,497,983	63,956,864	[1] 71,404,360	79,778,006	69,471,253	[1] 74,724,767
Lard	83,822,961	109,258,328	83,522,335	149,885,513	170,773,674	109,517,747

[1] Four-year average. [2] The cured meats were combined with those still in process of cure prior to 1920.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	Sept. 1921.	Sept. 1920.	Sept. 1919.	Aug. 1921.	Aug. 1920.	Aug. 1919.
Beef frozen	6,701,362	9,215,452	31,012,027	7,949,166	7,711,830	59,821,655
Pork frozen	11,607,077	20,700,165	11,838,652	19,034,028	25,308,573	13,142,805
Lamb and mutton frozen	1,153,207	1,941,524	1,804,362	737,419	2,398,143	930,608
Beef placed in cure	6,957,611	7,890,146	14,747,047	8,567,731	8,294,998	19,055,434
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	64,820,953	44,552,916	94,338,810	81,952,404	59,691,674	105,042,017
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	110,212,723	105,218,412	94,868,097	135,670,694	132,478,474	103,393,365
Lard produced	88,356,822	69,803,998	50,522,637	97,904,454	76,451,709	54,891,341

Holdings by Sections, Oct. 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	8,307	404,935	53,437	76,072	3,678	4,401		
Boxes	2,864	28,996	14,021	43,484	20,095	10,697	43,484	466,440
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	17,101,925	27,725,674	776,825	29,550,029	9,530,894	2,163,039	687,738	2,666,925
Packing stock	1,230	154,870	559,148	885,919	469,935	31,535	2,153	37,421
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	3,604,740	18,810,160	1,347,482	13,928,061	1,234,827	1,037,266	427,874	4,451,591
Swiss, including block	575	1,265,924	36,921	2,499,464	104,537	23,183	12,122	206,015
Brick and Munster	459	89,447	5,146	1,183,557	219,284	20,327	10,686	177,327
Limburger		295,360	321	747,194	17,980	10,202	2,627	67,224
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	174,551	1,128,180	40,321	1,725,864	167,971		36,797	15,009
Cream and Neufchatel		319,976	31	55,759	3,856	682	13,987	10,168
All other varieties	94,176	3,203,355	29,098	2,438,100	108,965	120,227	15,708	149,800
EGGS.								
Cases	517,592	2,017,738	69,550	1,789,546	1,093,626	318,514	82,214	386,110
Frozen (pounds)	795,082	10,504,304	583,468	7,831,969	2,819,530	328,685	1,739,118	2,014,355
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	463,115	4,260,987	76,406	1,549,789	920,503	214,197	88,262	625,822
Roasters	178,734	2,041,195	39,385	519,773	313,229	69,450	10,874	64,782
Fowls	111,845	1,554,660	105,808	756,524	263,143	119,832	115,798	139,977
Turkeys	185,643	1,378,255	78,697	360,632	86,920	25,690	18,870	302,686
Miscellaneous varieties	349,178	6,060,451	47,295	959,752	660,308	89,780	58,731	331,161
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	4,111,897	9,792,909	834,092	20,422,395	5,119,570	1,200,702	801,308	1,843,139
Pork, frozen	11,446,453	9,920,259	1,144,199	22,191,048	13,981,859	2,024,549	966,631	2,512,577
Lamb and mutton, frozen	882,115	3,069,574	136,565	941,564	558,680	56,399	174,402	195,262
Beef, cured	568,330	2,801,075	284,453	2,642,439	1,124,432	57,852	60,748	222,563
Beef, in process of cure	735,302	1,974,698	51,698	3,550,015	1,125,787	154,162	47,714	84,173
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,550,097	3,245,691	2,347,668	37,999,291	35,201,222	3,636,002	145,995	518,280
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,455,368	2,068,369	549,213	30,808,412	28,404,599	1,043,273	127,750	392,136
Pork, pickled, cured	7,089,447	9,458,567	2,428,832	39,676,037	36,036,675	4,250,565	1,388,509	2,776,208
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	8,547,619	15,937,141	3,260,387	55,359,644	50,523,844	3,574,690	2,579,280	3,112,451
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2,703,412	6,196,468	1,035,407	33,598,085	20,325,269	2,769,837	1,154,887	1,714,618
Lard	5,063,755	5,239,349	712,113	47,776,729	18,810,945	1,357,575	2,017,167	2,845,328

South Australia Successfully Ships Oranges to England.

After several preliminary shipments, the South Australian Government has successfully landed navel oranges in the London market, reports the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Some 3,350 cases recently were brought on the S. S. *Mantua*. The oranges were high-class fruit, well packed, and made a very good showing. They were raised in South Australia and Victoria, where the entire crop is stated to be 120,000 cases. The oranges brought 25s. per case wholesale ($4.83 per case according to exchange of Oct. 14, when a shilling was worth about 19¢.)

Grain

NET DECLINES MADE BY PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN.

Break on Last Day Overcomes Advances Earlier in Week—Wheat Export Sales Only Fair.

After starting with an advance of 4¢ on Oct. 11, the wheat market was comparatively steady and without definite trend throughout the remainder of the week ending Oct. 17 until the closing day, when there was a break of 5¾¢. This drastic break more than overcame small advances on different days and caused a net decline of 1¢ to 2½¢ in the different markets. Corn followed wheat except on one day when it developed independent weakness.

The decline on the 17th was caused by selling induced by the threatened railroad strike and by a bearish construction being placed on the report issued on that date by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates which estimated stocks of marketable wheat in all positions in the United States at 529,000,000 bus. This estimate included 318,000,000 bus. of wheat on farms, 152,000,000 in country mills and elevators, and 59,000,000 in the commercial visible supply.

Prices of the December futures showed the following net declines for the week: Chicago December wheat 1¢ and December corn ½¢; Minneapolis December wheat 2½¢; Kansas City ½¢; and Winnipeg 2¢. Declines in the May futures were: Chicago May wheat 2¢ and May corn 1¢; Minneapolis May wheat 2¾¢; Kansas City 1½¢, and Winnipeg 1¾¢.

CLOSING PRICES FOR WEEK.

Closing prices on Oct. 17 were as follows Chicago December wheat $1.10 and December corn 46¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.20⅜; Kansas City $1.01⅜; and Winnipeg $1.11½; Chicago May wheat $1.14 and May corn 51⅜¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.20⅝; Kansas City $1.05⅝; and Winnipeg, $1.17.

In the Minneapolis market the demand for the best grades of wheat was only fair, while the lower grades were not wanted. Yet flour sales were reported as large but at close margins because of the big premiums on cash wheat. No. 1 dark northern wheat sold at 10¢ to 16¢ over December and No. 2 at 5¢ to 12¢ over. A few cars of "fancy" No. 1 dark northern on the 17th sold at 17¢ to 18¢ over Minneapolis December.

Kansas City reported a fair milling and export demand for wheat and good flour sales during the week. At the close, No. 2 dark hard winter wheat sold at 9¢ over Kansas City December. In Chicago the continued scarcity of red winter wheat kept the premium well over the price of hard winter. On Oct. 17 No. 2 red sold at 7¢ to 8¢ over December and No. 2 hard winter at ¾¢ to 1¢ over.

The visible supply statement issued on Oct. 17 showed an increase of approximately 1,000,000 bus. of wheat for the week. This made the total supply at all points included in the board of trade report 55,895,000 bus. compared with 32,133,000 a year ago.

Export sales as reported in the grain trade were only fair during the week. Most of the wheat reported as sold was from Canada. A more active export business was reported from the Pacific coast than from east of the Rocky Mountains. According to trade reports on Portland, there has of late been an active demand for wheat from Japan and some wheat has been sold to India and some to the port of Vladivostok, Siberia, as well. A message late in the week from Portland said that wheat was selling there daily at 5¢ to 10¢ per bu. over an export parity to the United Kingdom and the Continent. This indicates the strength of the demand from across the Pacific.

THE CANADIAN CROP INFLUENCE.

The heavy Canadian crop movement continued throughout the week and was regarded as a bearish factor by some members of the grain trade. Others, however, believed that the influence of the heavy Canada movement was equalized by the diminishing winter wheat movement on this side of the line, and an increasing milling demand as a result of large flour sales by winter wheat mills.

The corn market during the week followed the fluctuations in wheat except on one day, when corn developed independent weakness. Extreme heaviness continued in the corn market. The visible supply statement issued on the 17th showed an increase of 2,431,000 bus. of corn for the week. This brought the total up to 17,317,000 bus. compared with 10,829,000 a year ago.

On Oct. 17 No. 2 mixed corn, sold at 1¼¢ under December in the Chicago market and No. 2, Yellow at 1¢ under.

Spain Offers Market For American Corn.

There appears to be a good market in Spain for American corn from the Mississippi Valley shipped via New Orleans, reports the American commercial attaché at Madrid in a cable dated Oct. 11. Imports of grain into Spain during August reached a total of 30,000 tons of which 23,000 tons were American wheat.

The Danish embargo on the exportation of rye and wheat and their products was lifted by the ministry of justice in a decree issued on Sept. 1, reports the American consul at Copenhagen.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only—Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Oct. 15:					
Atlantic ports[1]	1,638	237	.....	53	50
Gulf ports[2]	1,813	259	10	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,482	.....	.....	704	.....
Total	4,933	496	10	757	50
Previous week	3,533	376	11	929	278
Corresponding week last year	6,527	86	174	56	1,518
Total July 1 to Oct. 15, 1921	93,689	7,453	365	13,043	2,856
Corresponding period last year	100,149	423	2,231	6,522	13,085

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wd.[1]	Thur	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec	109⅞	111⅛	115	.....	112⅜	115⅛
	May	113¾	116	119½	.....	117⅛	119⅝
Corn	Dec	47⅝	46⅝	48⅝	.....	46⅜	47⅛
	May	53⅜	52⅞	54⅞	.....	52⅝	53⅞
Oats	Dec	33⅝	33½	34⅞	.....	33¾	33⅝
	May	37¾	37¾	39½	.....	38⅛	38½
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec	100⅛	102	106⅛	.....	104⅜	108¼
	May	105⅝	107⅛	111⅝	.....	109⅜	113⅜
Corn	Dec	39½	38⅝	40⅜	.....	38½	39½
	May	45⅞	44⅜	46⅛	.....	44⅜	45½
Oats	Dec	31	30½	32¼	.....	31⅛	31⅝
	May	.....	35¼	36½	.....	35½	35½

[1] Holiday.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Oct. 14.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wd.[1]	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	105	107¼	109½	.....	.....	110
	No. 3	104	.....	108½	.....	108	108½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	136	137	140	142	141	139
	No. 2	133	134	137	139	138	135
	No. 3	123	126	129	134	130	130
	No. 4	117	117	121	124	123	120
Northern Spg.	No. 1	130	132	134	136	136	134
	No. 2	123	130	132	136	130	....
	No. 3	118	122	128	127	129	123
	No. 4	107	114	112	118	118	117
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	112	115⅜	123⅜	.....	122⅝	....
	No. 2	114⅜	119⅜	122	.....	124	127⅜
	No. 3	114	113⅜	120	.....	122	128⅜
	No. 4	.....	110	118	.....	122	....
Hard Winter	No. 1	107	106⅜	110⅜	.....	113⅜	115¼
	No. 2	106½	106½	118⅜	.....	115½	115¼
	No. 3	106¼	107⅜	111⅛	.....	113⅜	118
	No. 4	98½	104½	108⅜	.....	111	114
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	.....	104	107½	.....	.....	108
Red Winter	No. 2	119	118	.....	.....	.....	....
	No. 3	111	112	112⅜	.....	113	....
	No. 4	103	100	107¼	.....	108⅜	110
OMAHA.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	105⅜	106	.....	.....	110⅜	108⅜
Hard Winter	No. 1	99½	100	102½	.....	104	106
	No. 2	98⅜	97⅜	103	.....	102½	107
	No. 3	97	96	103	.....	99	106
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	102	.....	102	103
	No. 2	97½	97⅜	101	.....	100⅜	102
	No. 3	95⅜	96	100⅛	.....	98⅜	101
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	121	125	128	.....	128⅓	132
	No. 3	117¼	117	121	.....	123	122½

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	45½	45	45½	.....	46	45½
	No. 2	45½	45	45	.....	46	45½
	No. 3	45	.....	.....	.....	45⅜	45½
Yellow	No. 1	46	45½	45½	.....	46½	45¾
	No. 2	46	45½	45½	.....	46¼	45¾
	No. 3	45½	44½	45	.....	46	45½
Mixed	No. 1	45½	45	45¼	.....	45⅜	45¼
	No. 2	45¼	45	45½	.....	45⅜	45¼
	No. 3	45	44½	45	.....	45½	45
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	40	39½	39	41½	39⅜	39
	No. 2	40	.....	39½	.....	40	....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	39½	39⅛	39	.....	39⅞	40¼
	No. 2	39⅛	39⅛	39	.....	39⅜	40
Yellow	No. 1	39⅜	39½	39	.....	39	38⅝
	No. 2	39⅛	39⅛	39	.....	39	38½
	No. 3	38½	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Mixed	No. 1	38⅜	38½	37½	.....	37½	38
	No. 2	38½	38½	37½	.....	37½	....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	35	34½	.....	.....	35	35¼
	No. 2	35	34½	36½	.....	35¼	35½
	No. 3	35	34⅜	.....	.....	35	34½
Yellow	No. 1	35½	34½	35½	.....	35½	35⅝
	No. 2	35¼	34½	36	.....	35½	35½
	No. 3	.....	.....	35½	.....	35	....
Mixed	No. 1	34¼	33¾	35½	.....	34¾	34⅝
	No. 2	34¼	33⅜	34½	.....	34⅜	34½
	No. 3	33½	.....	34½	.....	34½	....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	45¼	44½	45	.....	45	45
	No. 2	45⅜	44½	44	.....	45	44½
Yellow	No. 1	45½	44⅜	45	.....	45¼	45
	No. 2	45¼	44½	45	.....	45	44
	No. 3	.....	44¼	.....	.....	44½	43½
	No. 4	44	43	44	.....	43½	....

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	33	32¾	33½	.....	33¾	34
	No. 3	30½	30½	31½	.....	31½	31¼
	No. 4	29½	29½	30¾	.....	30½	30½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	27½	27½	28¾	29¼	29⅜	28½
	No. 3	26½	26¾	27½	28¼	28	27¼
	No. 4	26	26	27	27½	26¾	26¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	31½	31½	.....	.....	32½	....
	No. 3	30	29⅛	30½	.....	31⅛	31½
	No. 4	29	28¾	.....	.....	30	....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅞	.....	27⅞	27⅞
	No. 4	26½	26½	27⅜	.....	27	27½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	33	32	32½	.....	32½	33
	No. 3	32½	31	31½	.....	31⅜	32
	No. 4	31	30½	31	.....	31	31½

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		84	86	.....	.....	88	89
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western		78	80	81½	84½	84	82¾

[1] Holiday except in Minneapolis.

Hay and Feed

TIMOTHY HAY MARKET WEAKENED BY INCREASED RECEIPTS.

Stronger Tone Attracts Shipments—Alfalfa Higher at Kansas City—Demand Mostly Local.

The strong tone which prevailed in the hay market during the period immediately preceding the week ending Oct. 15 resulted in a larger movement of hay, which was reflected in increased receipts at the principal markets during that week, as shown in the following table, which compares receipts in carloads for the weeks ending Oct. 8 and 15, 1921, and Oct. 16, 1920:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Oct. 15.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 16.
New York	392	69	311
Pittsburgh	109	65	126
Cincinnati	104	176	77
Chicago	381	268	582
Minneapolis-St. Paul	176	155	59
St. Louis	197	119	.....
Kansas City	307	286	679
San Francisco	108	.....	.....

The demand, however, was confined almost entirely to local needs and was therefore narrow. Rumors of a strike of railroad employees caused dealers in several consuming markets to increase their stocks slightly, which helped to prevent accumulations in those markets. Prices generally weakened during the week and declines of 50¢ to $2 per ton on timothy were registered. Scarcity of choice alfalfa caused firm prices for that commodity at some of the principal alfalfa markets.

Timothy.—Heavier arrivals of timothy hay at New York, many of which were by river boats and consisted of hay of only fair quality, caused prices to decline about $2 during the week. Choice hay in large bales was scarce and sold at premiums of $1 to $1.50 per ton. Inferior hay was especially hard to dispose of. The demand continued to be for immediate needs only.

The Chicago market was also weaker but active buying by the stockyards, where about 500 tons was recently destroyed by fire, and by dealers who desired to accumulate larger stocks pending the outcome of the threatened railroad strike kept the yards fairly well cleaned up and prevented any congestion. Reports of country loading are increasing, however, and are likely to result in an increase in receipts beyond the limited demand.

Receipts at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were also fairly heavy, but were absorbed at steady prices except for the poorer hay. Cooler weather stimulated the demand somewhat, but a good shipping inquiry is not yet in evidence.

Most southern markets reported practically no demand for outside hay, as the local supply of lespedeza, cowpea hay, and native grasses was sufficient for the present needs and was being used instead of timothy and alfalfa.

Alfalfa.—The movement of alfalfa was not so heavy as that of timothy and prices held steady because of active buying by dairymen. Kansas City dealers report that notices of country loadings are increasing but that the requirements of the local trade are about filled and therefore lower prices are expected.

Good grades of alfalfa are scarce and wanted in limited quantities at Memphis and St. Louis. Good pastures prevail throughout a large part of the country and are causing a light feeding demand for alfalfa at this time. The fourth cutting of alfalfa, which is of excellent quality, is being shipped from Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Western coast markets are active and prices of alfalfa at Los Angeles range from $22 per ton for No. 1 dairy to $28 per ton for choice rabbit alfalfa. Growers in southern California report that rains in the Imperial Valley have seriously damaged the alfalfa there so that only a very little will be of suitable quality to ship to central markets.

Prairie.—Arrivals of prairie at both Minneapolis and Kansas City were heavy and the market at the former city is becoming overstocked, especially with midland and the lower grades. Because of the fine weather and abundant pasturage there is practically no shipping demand and prices are declining. At Kansas City the heavy receipts of cattle at the stockyards caused a demand equal to about 15 cars per day, which held prices steady. There is no shipping demand, however, and local needs are only about equal to present receipts. A limited demand for a few cars of good southwestern prairie at about $18 per ton is reported at Chicago.

Straw.—Receipts of straw are very light and in good demand. Straight rye straw is scarce and wanted in eastern markets. The following quotations represent current prices: No. 1 wheat straw—Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $12.50, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $12.50, Kansas City $11; No. 1 oat straw—Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $14, Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $13.50, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $11; No. 1 rye straw (straight)—New York $22, Philadelphia $19, Baltimore $20; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $10.50, Chicago $15, Minneapolis $9.50.

PRICE TENDENCY LOWER AS FEED MARKETS CONTINUE DULL.

Excessive Supplies of Local Forage and Low Prices for Feed Grains are Market Factors.

The movement of millfeeds during the week ending Oct. 15 was generally light. The recent embargo issued by lake transportation companies against the placing of additional free storage feed in head-of-the-lake warehouses resulted in a number of offerings of distress feed which, because of attractive prices, were fairly well absorbed.

At this season of the year when the demand is usually good, shipments are often delayed as a result of the heavy movement, but this year shipments from the West, where the bulk of the feed requirements for consuming sections originate, have reached their destination in better time than for many years.

The outlook for an improved feed demand is considered far from satisfactory by the trade because of the excessive supplies of locally produced forage in every section of the country and the prevailing low prices for feed grains.

Prices, particularly for high-protein feeds declined. Stocks of most of the manufactured feeds are considered good.

Wheat mill feeds.—A quiet tone prevailed in the wheat mill-feed market. Daily shipment from Minneapolis averaged 2,000 tons, and bran sold in that market at $11.50 per ton. Middlings declined more than bran during the week. Considerable activity was reported in sales for November and December shipment, bran and middlings selling in the Chicago market at prices of about

(Concluded on page 269, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, OCT. 15.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.50	23.00	21.00	23.00	26.00	27.00	27.50	23.00	23.00	20.00	23.00	18.50	14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	27.50	22.00	20.50	22.00	25.00	25.50	27.00	.....	21.00	.....	20.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.00	21.00	20.00	20.50	24.00	24.00	25.00	19.00	18.00	18.50	19.00	17.00	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	27.00	21.00	19.50	21.00	26.00	25.00	27.00	.....	20.00	18.00	20.00	17.00	[2] 13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.50	.....	18.50	21.00	25.00	.....	26.00	.....	19.00	17.00	18.00	16.50	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	21.50	25.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	21.00	17.00	16.50	[2] 11.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	29.00	26.00	22.00	22.00	23.00	[2] 20.00	22.00	18.00	20.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	28.00	23.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	[2] 18.00	19.00	17.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	26.50	20.00	19.00	17.00	17.00	[2] 16.00	15.00	13.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	19.00	15.00	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	16.00	13.50	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	10.50	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	24.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	20.00	19.50	20.50	19.50	20.50	22.00	22.75	.....	.....	17.50	14.75	11.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	20.50	22.50	23.00	20.50	24.50	22.00	23.75	15.50	14.50	18.00	.....	.....	10.50	28.00	26.00
Hard winter	20.50	20.00	.....	19.00	.....	22.00	.....	.....	14.00	17.50	15.00	.....	10.25	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	21.50	20.75	21.00	20.00	21.50	23.50	.....	.....	22.50	20.00	15.75	12.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	28.00	23.00	25.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	21.00	24.50	.....	.....	18.50	39.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	24.50	.....	.....	19.25	20.00	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	21.00	.....	23.00	.....	28.00	28.50	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	21.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.25	27.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	19.50	.....	18.50	19.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	13.75	11.50	.....	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	43.00	42.50	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	42.50	37.50	35.00	37.25	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	42.50	.....	42.50	43.00	.....	.....	34.00	37.00	40.00	40.00	.....	37.50	42.00	35.00
Cottonseed (36%)	42.00	41.00	41.00	39.50	41.00	35.00	38.75	32.50	35.50	37.25	38.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	28.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	29.00	21.00	20.00	23.50	21.00	.....	16.75	20.00	26.00
Gluten feed	35.34	30.50	35.00	34.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	29.25	31.95	28.65	.....	34.25	.....	.....
White hominy feed	26.75	26.35	26.00	.....	25.50	28.00	28.00	.....	19.00	24.50	21.00	.....	19.25	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	24.15	23.75	24.50	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	18.00	23.50	19.00	.....	18.25	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	24.00	21.00	22.50	.....	[3] 29.00
Dried beet pulp	28.00	26.80	27.50	25.80	27.50	31.50	34.00	.....	.....	25.90	.....	23.50	21.00	.....	25.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

TIMOTHY SEED MOVEMENT SHOWS PERCEPTIBLE SLOWING UP.

Eighty Per Cent of Crop Already Sold by Growers—Price Range Higher in Most Sections.

The rapid movement of the timothy seed crop from growers' hands slowed up perceptibly between Sept. 15 and Oct. 11, according to information obtained by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. In the largest producing sections an increase of only 5% in the percentage of the crop sold by growers occurred during that period. It is estimated that approximately 80% of the crop has been sold by growers. In Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Idaho, the movement has been much less than elsewhere, but even in these sections it is normal or above.

While the prices paid to growers throughout the United States were on an average 10¢ per 100 lbs. higher on Oct. 11 than on Sept. 15, prices in a few sections were 10¢ to 20¢ lower. In southern Iowa prices were 10¢ or 15¢ higher, in southern Minnesota 20¢ higher, and in northern Missouri 25¢ or 30¢ higher, as shown in the accompanying table of timothy seed prices and movement. The range in average prices over the country was narrow, amounting to only 85¢. In the principal sections $3.75 to $4 per 100 lbs. was being paid to growers for clean seed. Middle western seedsmen have been fairly active during the past four weeks.

According to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce the exports during August and September, amounting to 2,840,106 lbs., were the largest on record for these two months.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921 crop sold by growers by—		
	Oct. 11, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Aug. 29, 1921.	Oct. 11, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Aug. 29, 1921.
				P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
NE. Iowa	$3.85	$3.60	$3.65	70	65	.....
SW. Iowa	3.80	3.70	3.70	85	80	75
SE. Iowa	3.95	3.80	3.85	75	70	65
NW. Missouri	4.00	3.70	3.85	85	70	50
NE. Missouri	4.05	3.80	3.95	85	75	65
S. Minnesota	3.75	3.55	3.60	65	60	.....
NE. S. Dak.	3.65	3.35	3.30	80	40	15
North Dakota	3.75	3.35	3.35	35	25	10
N. Illinois	4.00	4.20	4.15	75	65	35
C. Illinois	4.50	4.50	4.35	80	65	60
S. Illinois	4.25	4.20	4.35	95	70	.....
Indiana	4.35	4.55	4.10	80	55	30
N. Ohio	4.10	4.25	4.35	80	60	.....
Wisconsin	3.90	4.00	4.50	20	10	5

RED CLOVER SEED ADVANCES.

(Concluded from front page.)

disposed of. In most sections elsewhere, less than one-third of the crop has left growers' hands.

The average prices paid to growers for clean seed ranged from $12.50 per 100 lbs. in Oregon and southwestern Ohio to $15.50 in New York. Considerable variation was noted between the prices on Sept. 27 and Oct. 11 for given sections, there being a difference of only 15¢ or 25¢ in several important sections and as much as $2 in a few other sections, as may be seen by referring to the accompanying table of alsike clover seed prices and movement.

The quality of the 1921 seed differs considerably in various sections and frequently even in the same section. In general the reports indicate that the quality is inferior to that of last year in central Indiana, northwestern Ohio, northern and central Illinois, and southern Michigan. The quality elsewhere is about the same as last year and in a few sections somewhat better.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921 and 1920 crops sold by growers by—		
	Oct. 11, 1921.	Sept. 27, 1921.	Oct. 5, 1920.	Oct. 11, 1921.	Sept. 27, 1921.	Oct. 5, 1920.
				P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Michigan	$16.55	$16.10	$20.50	30	5	5
N. Illinois	15.95	15.40	21.00	55	5	10
C. Illinois	16.00	15.75	19.50	30	25	15
N. Indiana	16.90	16.70	19.65	50	25	15
C. Indiana	16.30	16.40	19.40	40	30	10
S. Indiana	17.15	15.80	17.25	10	.....	10
NW. Ohio	17.85	15.75	20.00	50	45	8
SW. Ohio	18.35	17.25	21.75	10	5	9
Minnesota	15.80	15.65	20.10	25	10	3
W. Wis.	16.75	16.05	19.80	5	5	5
E. Wis.	17.25	17.20	20.50	5	5	5
S. Wis.	17.80	16.90	20.90	25	15	6
Idaho	16.00	15.00	22.00	30	10	6
Nebraska	15.00	15.00	20.00	10	5	4
Kansas	15.50	14.75	17.75	35	15	2
NE. Iowa	15.10	15.50	20.00	25	20	17
SW. Iowa	15.15	14.60	19.50	30	10	5
SE. Iowa	15.50	15.10	21.00	40	35	5
Missouri	16.20	15.90	18.75	30	15	6

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

				P.ct.	P.ct.	P.ct.
Michigan	$13.75	$15.15	$20.40	20	15	6
N. Illinois	13.45	13.90	20.90	65	40	11
C. Illinois	13.55	13.85	18.40	30	20	20
N. Indiana	13.80	13.95	19.80	65	60	36
C. Indiana	14.05	14.25	20.25	60	50	14
NW. Ohio	13.20	13.05	21.70	70	60	16
SW. Ohio	12.50	14.45	22.90	30	15	7
New York	15.50	16.00	23.25	60	35	5
W. Wis.	13.75	14.00	20.30	10	5	8
E. Wis.	14.10	14.50	21.70	30	15	10
S. Wis.	14.85	14.60	24.50	45	40	20
Idaho	14.60	16.00	23.00	75	70	10
Oregon	12.50	14.25	22.75	65	60	10

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 268.)

$14 and $15, respectively. Flour middlings and redd dog were fairly steady. Stored stocks of wheat feeds are heavier than they were at this time last year. Kansas City reports that some of the bran stored in that market is in a wormy condition. The demand was fair.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Sales of cottonseed cake and meal are said to be only 10% of the normal turnover at this season. The export demand, which was very good during August and September, has materially dropped off, and $35.50 was the best bid for slab cake at Galveston. Oklahoma and Arkansas mills were asking $33 for prime 43% cake and meal. Offerings were large and prices showed a decline of $4 to $5 per ton during the last few weeks. Last year country dealers bought much cottonseed meal on declining markets, and the present light demand would indicate that fairly good supplies of these high-priced stocks are still in dealers' hands. Fertilizer interests are able to procure ingredients for their mixtures from other sources at lower prices. Offerings for November and December shipment are made in most markets at the same prices as are asked for prompt shipment.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was poor and lower prices failed to stimulate interest. Many sections, usually good outlets, report a pressure of offerings and inability to make sales to farmers, while corn is selling at 25¢ to 30¢ per bu. or less on farms. Stocks and production were good. Export sales were light. The demand for cake and meal in European countries depends on many different factors, principally the prices of these commodities and of milk, butter, cheese, hay and other fodders. As the production of hay in principal importing countries of Europe has been below the average it is generally thought that high concentrates will be purchased if prices are in proportion to those realized for dairy products.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was dull and easy. Offerings though moderate were more than equal to the demand and lower prices prevailed. Stocks are good and the movement was fairly heavy, old contracts being rapidly filled. In northeastern territory gluten feed with guarantee against decline in price till date of shipment was quoted at $36.01, Boston rate basis, and at 62¢ per ton less, lake and rail basis. Not many orders were received for future shipment as many dealers expect a further decline in view of the good demand for starch and corn oil and the consequent heavy production of gluten feed.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was fair. Offerings were heavy and a few mills pressed sales by cutting prices in order to move their stocks. In the Southeast sales were light. The fact that a heavy movement of corn to market is expected soon has made dealers cautious and few large purchases were recorded. White hominy feed is still quoted at a premium of $1.50 to $2 per ton over yellow.

Alfalfa meal.—Kansas City reports a new low price for alfalfa meal, $16.50 for No. 1, but interest is still lacking as the commercial mixed feed business remains dormant. Chicago, Memphis, and other important markets also indicate an easier price tendency. In eastern distributing markets prices were well maintained because of limited spot offerings. Production and movement were light.

Beet pulp.—Dried beet pulp was fairly steady in price. Stocks on hand are not burdensome and inquiry was slightly better. Substantial importations from Holland are not expected this year because only a small quantity will be available and the price is expected to be too high to warrant its export. Wide variations in prices are noted. While northeastern markets quote from $26 to $28, Jacksonville and Savannah dealers are asking $34.50 and $42, respectively.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE-PLANT SEED.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage-plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act:

Kind of seed.	Oct. 1–15, 1921.	July 1 to Oct. 15, 1921.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	229,600	1,593,600
Canada bluegrass	32,100	39,500
Alsike clover	330,200	1,436,900
Crimson clover	77,000	1,658,600
Red clover	83,700	1,876,600
White clover	94,100	632,700
White and alsike clover mixtures	10,700	18,800
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	2,100
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	1,100
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass	800	.....
Alsike, white clover and Canada bluegrass	4,200	.....
Grass mixtures	.....	40,100
Orchard grass	1,165,700	2,124,800
Rape	237,700	966,400
English rye grass	56,000	72,300
Italian rye grass	.....	13,800
Timothy	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	99,100	745,000
Spring vetch	.....	8,800

Cotton

PRICES DECLINE ABOUT ONE-HALF CENT DURING PAST WEEK.

Markets Inactive—Consumption for September over 484,000 Bales—Gain in Week's Exports.

The cotton market during the week ending Oct. 15 was inactive and prices declined about ½¢ per lb. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 19.27¢ per lb. on Oct. 15, compared with 19.81¢ at the close of the previous week and 20.35¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The fluctuations in prices for future contracts during the week were within relatively narrow limits. The decline for the week ranged from 35 points for March and May contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange to 65 points for October contracts on the same exchange. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 58 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 12.76d. on Oct. 14, compared with 13.96d. at the close of the previous week and 14.51d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales during the week at the 10 designated spot markets were a little below those of the previous week. They amounted to 89,740 bales, compared with 91,218 bales the previous week and 79,787 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. Total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, were 1,161,104 bales, compared with 680,527 bales for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the market for fabrics during the week was inactive and that there was some tendency toward weakening prices, a reflection of the decline in the price for raw cotton.

CENSUS CONSUMPTION REPORT.

On Oct. 14 the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for September together with certain other statistics. The figures show that during the month of September American mills consumed 484,647 bales, exclusive of linters, which is the largest consumption for a single month since July, 1920. In September, 1920, 457,967 bales were consumed by American mills and in September, 1919, the consumption reached 491,069 bales. The total number of bales consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 amounted to 951,750, exclusive of linters, compared with 941,527 bales for the corresponding period in 1920. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Sept. 30 was 1,016,032, compared with 901,373 bales for the same day last year; and the number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 4,309,893, compared with 2,797,338 bales in 1920. Active spindles were reported as 33,898,415, compared with 34,072,389 for the corresponding period in 1920.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1921	1920	1919	1918
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	467,103	483,560	497,319	534,971
September	484,647	457,967	491,069	489,962
Total	951,750	941,527	988,388	1,024,933

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middling spot cotton for Oct. 15, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Oct. 15, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	175	200	200	300	200	225	300	175	223
Strict Good Middling	150	200	150	150	150	250	150	175	200	150	173
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	100	150	100	125	100	100	108
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	100	50	75	50	50	58
Middling	18.50	18.75	19.00	18.50	19.50	20.00	19.25	19.65	20.50	19.00	19.27
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	100	100	125	100	100	100	75	93
Low Middling	200	200	200	200	250	250	225	200	250	200	218
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	300	300	300	400	350	325	300	400	450	343
Good Ordinary [2]	400	425	400	400	500	450	425	400	500	550	445
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	235
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	350	350	350	350	350	400	350	325	348
Low Middling [2]	450	400	450	450	450	450	450	500	500	400	450
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	225	200	250	250	300	223
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	300	325	300	275	300	350	350	350	313
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	350	425	400	400	450	400	418
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	200	275	300	300	300	325	270
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	300	375	350	400	400	375	360
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	350	475	450	500	500	425	453
Sales for week, bales	4,280	1,018	519	680	14,550	5,662	32,243	14,018	3,213	13,557	[3]89,740

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Closing Future Prices for Oct. 15, and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	18.95	19.48	34.20	18.48	18.10	34.90
December	19.21	18.60	34.28	18.81	18.00	34.40
January	19.02	18.28	34.07	18.72	17.75	33.96
March	18.88	18.35	33.67	18.50	17.65	33.60

Highest and Lowest Prices Touched by New York Future Contracts this Season.

	Oct., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	Mar., 1922.
Highest	21.80	21.95	21.75	22.12
Lowest	12.14	12.66	12.65	12.99

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 14.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	1,561,161	1,006,254
Port stocks	1,510,052	929,206
Interior receipts	2,012,298	1,207,389
Interior stocks	1,277,563	1,054,046
Into sight	2,707,870	2,033,410
Northern spinners' takings	388,103	260,866
Southern spinners' takings	660,534	463,109
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,292,533	3,084,356

Exports for the week ending Oct. 14 amounted to 244,092 bales, compared with 122,938 bales the previous week and 159,059 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 14 were 1,224,080 bales, compared with 691,216 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Oct. 14.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	239,302	290,026
France	187,787	122,686
Germany	311,293	127,438
Italy	73,775	32,862
Japan and China	253,440	2,124
Other countries	158,483	116,080
Total	1,224,080	691,216

Imports of Foreign Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.

[500-lb. bales.]

From—	1921	1920
Egypt	8,124	15,368
Peru	1,000	11,006
China	306	6,013
Mexico	301	798
All other countries	2,261	8,737
Total	11,992	41,922

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Oct. 14, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair			3	2
Strict Good Middling	234	3	292	95
Good Middling	4,338	27	3,579	725
Strict Middling	18,661	48	19,055	1,831
Middling	43,563	226	35,611	1,777
Strict Low Middling	33,683	3,253	18,226	1,207
Low Middling	7,850	1,339	7,427	315
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,321	146	3,191	94
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,207	445	2,940	92
Good Middling Yellow Stained	21	2	3	2
Total	114,878	5,489	90,337	6,140

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Oct. 14, at the port of New York were 138,560 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 32,387 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 415,874 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 227,257 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 in	19⅜
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 in	19¾
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 in	20
Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	17
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	21
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	22
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	23
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	18
Strict Low Middling to Middling, California, 1 1/16 ins	21
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	25
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	25½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	31
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	25
Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	29
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	32
Good Middling, 1 3/16 ins	39
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins	28
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	21
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	22
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	26
Middling, full 1⅛ ins	29
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	35½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 3/16 ins	36
Strict Low Middling, 1¼ ins	33
Middling, 1¼ ins	35

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple

lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 19¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19½¢ at Memphis on Oct. 15, 1921, and 20½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 20¢ at Memphis on Oct. 16, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	175	300	250	100
1 2/32 ins.	750	800	750	1,100
1 3/32 ins.	1,100	.....	1,150	1,600
1 4/32 ins.	1,500	.....	1,850	1,800
1 5/32 ins.	1,750	.....	.....	2,200
1 6/32 ins.	2,000	.....	.....	.....

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt shipment are 56¾¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 43¢ for the grade Good Fair, on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 35¾¢ per lb. on the same terms.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points, is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade 48¢, No. 2 grade 46¢, No. 3 grade 44¢, No. 4 grade 43¢, and No. 5 grade 42¢.

A telegraphic report from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or extra choice is quoted at 43¢ per lb. at that port.

Stocks on Hand in America Sept. 30, Including Estimated Crop of 1921-22, and Excluding Linters.

	Bales.
On hand July 31, 1921	6,590,359
Estimated crop of 1921-22	6,537,000
Imports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	11,992
Total	13,139,351
Less consumption from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.	951,750
	12,187,601
Less exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	1,017,969
Supply on Sept. 30, 1921	11,169,632

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Oct. 8.

	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$40.00	$35.00
Clinton, N. C.	40.00	35.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	.....	38.00
Greenville, S. C.	40.00	38.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	40.00	38.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	40.00	38.00
Atlanta, Ga.	43.00	40.00
Savannah, Ga.	40.00-41.00	38.00-40.00
Memphis, Tenn.	31.00	29.00
Little Rock, Ark.	37.00-38.00	32.00-35.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	36.00	32.00
New Orleans, La.	35.00	.....
Shreveport, La.	33.00	30.00
Jackson, Miss.	37.00	33.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	37.00	36.00
Dallas, Tex.	38.00	35.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	40.00	.....
Houston, Tex.	40.00	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	35.00	30.00
Guthrie, Okla.	34.00	26.00
Chickasha, Okla.	33.00-35.00	30.00-35.00

Cotton Mill at Mukden, China, Enlarged.

A contract covering the purchase of additional equipment for the large cotton-spinning mill at Mukden, China, was recently placed with an American firm, reports the American consul stationed there. The new contract covering the purchase of an additional 10,000 spindles and 100 looms, as well as the purchase of a 1,000-kilowatt turbine power plant, represents an expenditure of approximately $620,000.

This cotton-spinning mill was established in August, 1920, when a contract was placed with the same American firm for the establishment of a cotton mill and the purchase of machinery and equipment representing a total expenditure of $700,000. The original contract called for 10,000 spindles and 100 looms.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW WOOL CLIP TOTALS 490,000 BALES.

Exports of Scoured Wool Show Decrease—Germany Reenters Market—Japan Not So Active.

The wool clip of the Union of South Africa for the year Aug. 1, 1920, to July 31, 1921, is estimated at approximately 490,000 bales, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Of this quantity about 380,000 bales were exported up to July 31, leaving 110,000 bales unsold in South Africa at the end of July last.

These figures refer to the 1920-21 clip only, and do not include carryover stocks from previous seasons. The remainder of the old clip was purchased by the British Government, about 95,000 bales having been registered under the purchase scheme of the Imperial Government. (See The Market Reporter for April 9, page 240.)

GREASE WOOL EXPORTS INCREASE.

Some notable changes are revealed in the statistics relating to the exports from the Union of South Africa during the first half of 1921. Thus, the exports of scoured wools show a decline of 5,365,556 lbs. as compared with the figures for the corresponding six months of 1920, while the exports of grease wool show an increase of 2,295,244 lbs. similarly compared.

A significant factor in the wool trade of South Africa is the fact that Germany is returning as a purchaser. In prewar days Germany alone took one-third of the South African wool exports.

The following table compiled from statistics issued by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa shows the exports of wool for the first half of 1920 and 1921.

Condition and destination.	Jan.-June, 1921.	Jan.-June, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Washed	85,387	111,663
Scoured:		
United States	1,570,074	2,975,266
United Kingdom	1,477,361	2,860,750
Germany	336,099	.....
Belgium	278,710	824,602
Japan	.....	2,448,146
All others	96,224	15,260
Total	3,758,468	9,124,024
Grease:		
United Kingdom	31,318,529	29,069,752
Germany	16,932,431	.....
United States	13,086,333	9,651,742
Belgium	7,427,336	10,388,289
France	6,628,594	495,314
Holland	2,651,683	167,875
Japan	2,384,598	28,514,489
Italy	1,325,607	1,175,204
Russia	1,798	.....
Total	81,757,909	79,462,665
Grand total	85,601,764	85,698,352

Belgian Cotton Mills Increase Operation.

Beginning Oct. 1, Belgian cotton-spinning mills will operate on half time instead of on one-third time, as has been the case since the beginning of the year, reported the American consul at Ghent Sept. 21.

Shipments of soy bean oil from Dairen, Manchuria, during the first six months of 1921 totaled 61,839,467 lbs., reports the American consul stationed at that port. Dairen is the principal export port in China for soy-bean oil. The United States furnished the chief market, taking 15,506,667 lbs. during this period, while 15,378,267 lbs. were sent to Port Said, Egypt, for transshipment, probably to various European ports.

MAINE SEED POTATO CROP.

(Concluded from front page.)

doubt be carefully graded out before the stock is offered for seed purposes. The Aroostook Prize (which is known in New Jersey as the Giant) is also very large in some localities. It is said that the stock of all varieties is comparatively free from disease of all kinds this year.

WIDE RANGE IN PRICES.

There is a wide range in the prices asked for seed stock of all varieties, and usually the highest prices are wanted for good medium-sized stock. Prices for delivery in January and the spring months are 50¢ to $1.50 per bbl. higher than for immediate shipment. Prices for Irish Cobblers, Green Mountains, and Spaulding Rose are quoted generally at $3 to $4, with some shippers holding for prices as high as $4.50 f. o. b. All prices are quoted on the basis of 165 lbs. or the 11-pk. barrel. Aroostook Prize is quoted at $2.25 to $3 per bbl., with some shippers holding for higher prices for spring delivery.

Western Nebraska Has Early Active Potato Season.

The potato shipping season in western Nebraska is about three weeks ahead of the two preceding seasons, shipments to Oct. 1 being about five times as large as for the same period of 1919 and 1920. However, the total shipments this season are not expected to vary greatly in volume from those of last season, the active movement being merely the result of early maturity of the crop.

On account of the prevalence of growth cracks and scab in some sections much of the crop has been graded No. 2, although it is really composed of both No. 1 and No. 2 grades. Naturally the percentage of No. 1's varies in the different lots, and the price range varies accordingly. Stock from the irrigated district sold throughout the month of September for $1.50 per 100 lbs. In the dry land districts No. 2 early Ohios, bulk, brought growers 57¢ to 80¢ per bu. and No. 1's ranged from 90¢ to $1.10.

REVIEW OF HONEY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 265.)

large lots in New York State at 10¢ per lb. f. o. b., and Buckwheat at 8¢. The demand for supplies in New York is reported as exceptionally good, indicating increased beekeeping activity next season. An unusual amount of moth is troubling some colonies and American foulbrood is in evidence in some sections, otherwise bees are in good condition.

LARGER MARKETS MORE ACTIVE.

More activity is reported in several of the larger markets of the country, especially for extracted honey. In Chicago, White Basswood and Clover from Wisconsin is selling to bottlers and confectionery manufacturers at 14¢ per lb. and Light Amber Clover and Raspberry from Michigan and Iowa at 11¢. New York City continues to sell California White Sage at 11¢ to 12¢ and New York White Clover at 9½¢ to 10¢ per lb. South American and West Indian refined is listed at mostly 70¢ per gal. in New York City.

Foreign Markets

RICE EXPORTS SHOW GREAT GAIN OVER ANY PREVIOUS YEAR.

Shipments for First Eight Months of 1921 Total 434,863,107 Pounds—Imports Decrease.

Rice exports from the United States for the first eight months of the current year have broken all records. During this period rice exports totaled 434,863,107 lbs., an amount 42,250,552 lbs. greater than the exports for the full calendar year of 1920; and the exports during 1920, totaling 392,612,555 lbs., were greater than in any previous calendar year. The gain in exports during the first eight months of 1921 over those for the same months of 1920 amounted to 50%.

The imports of rice during the first eight months of this year, compared with the imports during the same period last year, show a decrease of 55%.

The imports and exports of rice from January to August, inclusive, this year and last were:

	Imports.	Exports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds*
January to August, 1921	55,518,070	434,863,107
January to August, 1920	124,793,878	289,514,321

The increase in rice exports and the decrease in imports is due largely to the great increase in domestic production. The rice crop in the United States in 1904 amounted to 21,096,000 bus., valued at $13,892,000, and in 1920 the crop amounted to 53,710,000 bus., valued at $63,837,000.

Of the 435,000,000 lbs. (expressed in round numbers) of rice exported up to Sept. 1 this year, 103,000,000 lbs. went to Germany, 55,000,000 lbs. to the Netherlands, 43,000,000 lbs. to Belgium, 29,000,000 lbs. to the United Kingdom, 26,000,000 lbs. to Greece, 25,000,000 lbs. to France, and 17,000,000 lbs. to Cuba.

Practically all of the rice imported into this country comes from Japan, Hongkong, China, and British India. Much of the rice shipped from Japanese ports represents reshipments, as Japan receives a great deal of rice from other parts of the Orient for reexport.

The following table shows the imports and exports of rice for the eight-year period, 1913–1920. The figures are supplied by the Department of Commerce:

Calendar year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1913	250,314,497	27,604,572
1914	255,064,251	50,384,435
1915	290,144,034	67,592,348
1916	248,824,135	130,936,878
1917	298,980,202	207,588,404
1918	558,047,715	167,932,775
1919	174,596,124	376,875,571
1920	142,951,130	392,612,555

A Correction.

In the table accompanying the article, "Good Outlook for Spain's Crop of Jordan and Valencia Almonds," on page 240 of The Market Reporter for Oct. 8, the numbers in the last line were transposed. Total exports for 1920 should read "5,028,693," and exports to the United States for that year should read "2,521,078."

UNITED KINGDOM'S AUGUST IMPORTS OF GRAIN, PORK PRODUCTS, AND COTTON.[1]

Imports from all Countries and from the United States, with Comparative Figures for 1920.

Item.	August—		8 mos., Jan.–Aug.—	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Wheat (1,000 bus.):				
Total	16,229	22,325	94,379	134,600
From U. S.	6,871	9,589	41,168	38,742
Wheat flour (1,000 bbls.):				
Total	1,066	752	5,794	4,193
From U. S.	568	416	2,719	2,661
Barley (1,000 bus.):				
Total	2,730	2,425	17,093	13,736
From U. S.	953	903	9,310	6,939
Oats (1,000 bus.):				
Total	2,862	1,738	22,152	12,153
From U. S.	81	74	1,392	528
Corn (1,000 bus.):				
Total	9,568	2,792	45,341	40,320
From U. S.	427	27	11,396	1,616
Bacon (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	73,235	42,654	451,579	434,121
From U. S.	36,885	17,481	204,129	275,252
Hams (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	18,693	2,084	80,058	25,573
From U. S.	16,409	1,948	72,507	22,516
Lard (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	22,651	15,749	174,232	124,360
From U. S.	20,303	12,925	149,020	100,652
Cotton, raw (1,000 lbs.):				
Total	62,557	67,942	664,169	1,402,144
From U. S.	41,733	37,669	483,626	1,014,440

[1] From the British Government's Monthly "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation."

Heavy Wheat Shipments Made to Europe via the Panama Canal.

Exports of wheat from the Pacific Coast of the United States to European ports via the Panama Canal from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 amounted to 506.583 tons, or 18,912,432 bus., according to the Panama Canal Record. The total shipments of wheat through the Panama Canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic during this period amounted to 565,058 tons, or 21,095,499 bus. To this amount Canada contributed 3,500 tons; Australasia, 36,437 tons; South America, 13,648 tons, and the Far East, 4,890 tons. Barley shipments during the same period aggregated 200,788 tons, or 9,370,107 bus., of which 8,111,927 bus. originated in the United States.

What is said to be the first shipment of chilled meat from Canada to Europe by way of the Panama Canal was a consignment of 100 tons of mutton on the S. S. *Kinderdijk*, which passed through the canal on Aug. 26 enroute from Vancouver and Seattle to London. The *Kinderdijk* also carried 200 tons of lard being sent from Los Angeles to Hamburg.

Cold storage shipments from Australia and New Zealand through the canal during the first six months of the current calendar year aggregated 186,073 tons of meats and dairy products.

Decrease in Exports of Dairy Products from Holland.

Practically all exports of dairy products from Holland to the United States have been cut off as a result of an increase in price of those products and the fluctuations in exchange. The price increase is the result of a decrease in the output of milk caused by drought throughout the summer and a consequent increase in cost of production because of the necessity of importing cattle feed.

Exports of butter from Holland to all countries during the first seven months of 1921 totaled 26,073,804 lbs., compared with 28,326,905 lbs. exported during the same period last year. Exports of cheese for the first seven months of 1921 totaled 65,811,719 lbs., compared with 65,267,183 lbs. last year.

SWEDEN MAY OFFER GOOD MARKET FOR AMERICAN CHEESE.

Swedish Markets Draw on Cheese Made in France, Holland, Switzerland, and United States.

A good market exists in Sweden for American cheese, reports the American consul at Malmo. Although Sweden produces large quantities of cheese, considerable quantities are also imported from the United States, Holland, France, and Switzerland to supplement the domestic supplies. Imports of cheese from the United States alone range from 700,000 to 1,000,000 lbs. annually.

Consumers in Sweden have shown a preference for a firm white cheese, capable of being cut in thin slices. A somewhat stronger cheese than the ordinary fresh American product also will find a very good market.

Importers in Sweden prefer to deal directly with American agents who are located in Sweden. Most American cheese is now bought from Copenhagen and numerous shipments have been unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the imports of cheese from all countries and from the United States during 1918, 1919, and 1920.

Year.	Imports from all countries.[1]	Exports to Sweden from the United States.[2]
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1920	5,511,985	1,427,874
1919	3,575,885	1,406,371
1918	423,715	3,539

[1] Statistiske Meddelanden Ser. C. Manadsstatistik over Handeln.
[2] From Foreign Commerce and Navigation, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The figures showing the exports of cheese from the United States to Sweden comprise only the direct shipments from American ports to Swedish ports. By far the greater portion of the American cheese shipped into Sweden is shipped via the free port of Copenhagen as mentioned above so that these figures are by no means a criterion of the volume of the trade between Sweden and the United States. During 1919 Sweden imported 2,039,341 lbs. of cheese from the United States, out of a total importation from all countries during that year of 3,575,885 lbs., according to figures published by the Government of Sweden.

Good Demand for American Flour in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The import duty on flour from the United States into Vera Cruz, Mexico, was reduced from 2.26¢ to 1.13¢ per lb. on Oct. 1, reports the American consul stationed at that port. There is a good demand in that part of Mexico for American flour, which is extensively used by cracker and macaroni factories after being mixed with native flour. Importers prefer to deal on the basis of "cost, insurance, freight," and cash against documents.

Larger Sugar Production in France.

The total production of sugar in France during the 1920–21 season amounted to 364,000 short tons (short ton=2,000 lbs.), compared with 180,000 short tons during the preceding season, according to provisional figures issued by the French Minister of Finance. In 1920–21 the total number of factories engaged in the manufacture of sugar was 72, as compared with 60 in 1919–20.

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